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TELEGRAMS.

Spain Orders the Release of the "Lloyd Aspinwall."

Indemnity to the American Owners Promised.

Tendered Resignation of the French Finance Minister.

Triumph of the Rouher Regime Over Ollivier.

Suspension of Negotiations Between Russia and China.

EUROPE.

Release of the Lloyd Aspinwall Ordered by Spain—Indemnity Promised the United States—The Conscription.

MADRID, April 10.—The Spanish Government has ordered the Cuban authorities to release the American steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall*, and has promised indemnity for her detention. ....The anti-conscription revolt at Barcelona is ended. The insurgents made a stand at the suburb Gracia. The Captain General of the province attacked their position, and after a fight of two hours carried it. The casualities were not heavy on either side. In the Cortes yesterday Señor Rivero announced that the conscription had been completed throughout Spain.

The Ministerial Crisis in France—Tendered Resignation of the Minister of Finance—Paris Quiet—La Creuzot.

PARIS, April 10.—The Emperor having refused to make any concession relative to the *plebiscitum*, M. Buffet, Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation. No other Minister has yet resigned, but further changes are rumored. The newspaper organs of the Left Center express dissatisfaction with the Ministry, and say their party in the Corps Legislatif will not support it. The refusal of the Emperor to yield to the demands of M. Buffet and his friends is considered a victory for M. Rouher. The Deputies of the Left have decided to hold a meeting next Thursday, to which the editors of Paris and provincial opposition journals will be invited. A manifesto will be submitted at this meeting, which, if adopted, will settle the policy of the opposition party with regard to the *plebiscitum*....Paris remains perfectly tranquil. At La Creuzot the the strike shows no signs of ending. Of the workmen who took part in the late disturbances twenty-five have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms of from one month to three years.

The British Ministry—Erie Shareholders—Russian and Chinese Negotiations Suspended.

LONDON, April 10.—The *Observer* ridicules the rumors of changes in the British Ministry.... The same paper, alluding to the quarrel of the British shareholders with the Erie Railroad managers, says: "Owing to the slipshod style of American journalism, nothing can be known of the progress of Mr. Burt's mission, except from private sources."....It is said that the negotiations between the Russian Government and the Chinese Embassy have been suspended. No reason is assigned for the interruption.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Reunion in Philadelphia—Banquet at the Continental Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The second reunion banquet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac took place last evening at the Continental. About two hundred sat down to a spendid repast. Gen. Meade presided, he having been selected as President of the Society. Gen. Sheridan, his predecessor in that position, sat at his left, and President Grant at the right. Among the distinguished soldiers and others present were: Gens. Sherman, Burnside, Schofield, McDowell, Franklin, Ingalls, Hoger, Patterson, Pleasonton, Hunt, Parker, Cadwalader, Van Vliet, Meyer, Giles O. Smith, Packer, Markland, Cobb; Secretary of the Interior Cox and Ex-Secretary of the Navy Borie; Judges Read, Cadwalader, Williams, McKennan and Thompson; Ex-Mayor McMichael, Mayor Fox, Jay Cooke, George W. Childs, Daniel Dougherty, George Baker; Gov. Austin, of Texas; Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Joseph Patterson and many others were among the invited guests. Gen. Meade announced the first toast, "The health of the President," which was responded to by Gen. Belknap. The Army was next toasted, to which Gen. Sherman replied. Ex-Secretary Borie responded to the third toast, "The Navy." Secretary Cox responded to the toast to "The volunteer soldiers and sailors of the war." Daniel Dougherty responded to the toast to "Pennsylvania." "The day we celebrate, the surrender of Gen. Lee," brought out Gen. Martindale. Gen. Joshua Owens responded to the toast to "The City of Philadelphia." The seventh toast to "The rank and file, always to be honored," produced an impromptu reply from Gen. Woodford, of New-York, exciting the greatest enthusiasm. The eighth toast was drank in silence, "To our dead heroes," to which Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, responded. Other toasts followed, and about midnight the company dispersed.

THE WEST.

Arrest of the City Treasurer of St. Louis—$120,000 Defalcation—$45,000 Lost in New-York Speculations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—M. E. Susisky, the City Treasurer, was arrested last night on the charge of being a defaulter. An informal examination before the Mayor and other city officers and his bondsmen, shows that just previous to the expiration of the first term of office, Susisky loaned $10,000 to a friend, which was not returned promptly, and he raised money on his individual note and replaced it. His note he took up with city funds. Subsequently, to retrieve the loss, and by the advice of friends, he sent $45,000 to Belden & Co., in New-York, for speculative purposes. Belden & Co. failed and the money sunk. Later he sent $25,000 more to other parties, and that was lost. He also loaned to A. E. Kroeger, a man of some note here as a speculative philosopher of the German school and formerly a City Treasurer, some $40,000, which is said to have been lost in stock speculations. Various other sums have been used in a similar way, the whole aggregating about $120,000. Mr. Susiski is a poor man, and his loss will fall upon his bondsmen. He has been suspended from office by Mayor Cole, and is retained in custody until a more thorough examination of his accounts is made.

The Piegan Massacre—A Memorial from Wyoming—Gen. Sheridan Indorsed.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—Gen. Sheridan has received a communication in the form of a petition signed by several hundred residents of Wyoming Territory relative to Indian difficulties and outrages in that region. They heartily approve of the Indian policy pursued by the Lieutenant-General, and indorse the so-called "massacre of the Piegans by Col. Baker." They also state that, while the settlers in Wyoming are constantly suffering by unprovoked depredations from Indians, they ask that sufficient military force, under the command of Col. Baker or some officer like him, be stationed in the Wind River Valley, to protect the white people and punish the Indians for any further atrocities which they may commit.

THE BALTIMORE EXPLOSION.

Demolition of the Chesapeake Sugar Refinery—The Search for the Dead.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred a little after 12 o'clock today at the Chesapeake Steam Sugar Refinery, owned by Sterling & Ahrens, and lying between and extending from O'Donnel's to Dugan's Wharf, below Pratt-street. The boiler-room and kiln-house on Dugan's Wharf were completely wrecked, and fifteen feet of the steam bakery of James Bartis & Co., adjoining on the north, from base to roof, was blown into fragments. The loss of life has not yet been ascertained. A colored man named Johnson was killed on Dugan's Wharf, immediately in front of the refinery. William McKenny, the Superintendent of the refinery, and two workmen are missing and are supposed to be buried in the ruins. Three workmen have been taken out badly injured. A colored man was blown into the dock and seriously wounded; but he was rescued by a fireman. Several laborers on the schooner *Mary Alice*, of Baltimore, owned in Wicomeco County, were severely hurt. The schooner was lying abreast the refinery at Dugan's Wharf. All her upper rigging on both masts, her blocks, &c., were carried away by the explosion, her sails set on fire and her boat stove. He deck was carried several feet with the *débris* from the ruins; and a timber 18 feet long and 6 by 4 inches was driven through her deck and left standing upright. There were four new boilers, of sixty-horse power each, in the boiler-room, and it is supposed that two of them exploded. They were put up about five weeks ago. One boiler was driven inward through an eighteen-inch wall, and partly through a second wall. The other boilers are completely covered in the ruins. The windows and sashes of buildings a distance of several hundred feet from the explosion were shattered. The Police and Fire Departments are clearing away the wreck. The principal loss is in the damage to the building and the loss of the engines. A fire broke out about an hour after the explosion, but was soon extinguished. At the time of the explosion the engineer was in another part of the building, and the engine was in charge of a fireman.

BALTIMORE, April 9—Evening.—The lifeless bodies of Wm. Duncan and A. Pindle have been taken from the ruins terribly mutilated. They were wood-corders and in the street in rear of the refinery at the moment of the explosion. The bodies of McKenny, foreman of the refinery, and Coones, fireman, and his son have not yet been reached. The work of clearing away the wreck progresses slowly. The rear of the refinery is on a narrow street bordering the dock, blocked with corded wood and the ruins of the explosion. Not more than two dozen can work at once, and the only means of removing the *débris* are by loading scows in the dock. The killed will not probably exceed six, and the injured about the same number. The main building of the refinery is uninjured. The boilers were each 27 feet long, new, and turned out of the best material of the Abbott Iron Works. Immense crowds are gathered about the ruins to-night.

Seven Bodies Recovered—The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 10.—The bodies of the three missing persons, the foreman, fireman, and boy, were recovered from the ruins of the sugar refinery, about 1 o'clock this morning, and this forenoon another dead body was taken from the dock. The killed, whose bodies have been recovered so far, are seven, viz: James W. Duncan, wood corder; Adi Pindall, wood dealer; James Dunn, private watchman; W. McKenney, foreman of the refinery; James Cooney, foreman; Edward Gibson, colored, wood-sawyer, and Riley, a boy about 10 years old. The work of removing the ruins was discontinued this morning after the remains of the foreman and fireman were found. The Coroner's Jury, at an inquest today, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths by the explosion of a steam boiler, the explosion being caused by the insufficiency of water in the boiler.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Steam Tannery in Allentown, Penn.—Heavy Losses in Chicago—The Breaker of a Mine Destroyed.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., April 10.—The large steam tannery owned by Messrs. Masser, Keck & Co., was burned to the ground this morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock. The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine-room. Loss from $50,000 to $100,000; partially insured. The owners were absent in New-York. The loss is now estimated at $150,000 to $200,000. If the hides and vats are spoiled, the loss will exceed these figures. The loss is supposed to be covered by insurance.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—The wholesale boot and shoe and store establishment of Lyman Page & Co., Wabash-avenue, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $15,000. Fully insured in the Lamar, Corn Exchange, Mercantile, Washington, Excelsior, Irving and Firemen's, of New-York; Hartford and City Fire, of Hartford, Conn.; Commercial and Cleveland, of Cleveland; Home, of New-Haven; Narragansett, of Providence, and Chicago Companies.... The wholesale grocery house of Forsyth & Co., No. 99 South Water-street, took fire last night and was damaged to the amount of $40,000. Fully insured in the Continental, Market, Lamar, American Exchange, Home, Citizens', Howard and Yonkers, of New-York; Capital City and Albany City, of Albany, N. Y.; American, Providence and National, of Boston, and Chicago offices.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 10.—The breaker of E. Silliman & Co., at Mahanoy City, was destroyed by fire last night, together with all the machinery. The loss is estimated at $60,000; insured for $20,000. Two new sixty-horse power engines, just erected, were destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, April 10.—The new State Council of Political Reform will be held at Tweddle Hall to-morrow evening, to continue through Tuesday and Tuesday evening. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Geo. B. Hepworth and Dexter A. Hawkins, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, of Brooklyn, and others.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—A Coroner's inquest on the death of Mrs. C. Buckley charges Thomas Conan with gross carelessness in driving his wagon over her, causing the fatal injury. Conan is under arrest....Alonzo Sanders is under arrest, charged with driving his team over Miss Nellie Curran, last evening, inflicting injuries which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10.—In the Johnson murder, near this city, three arrests have been made. One of them, a young man named Geo. Cary, confesses having killed Johnson, but says it was done in a quarrel. Circumstances show that the murder was premeditated, and that robbery was the object. The other two persons, under arrest, were at Johnson's house on Thursday evening, shortly before the murder, and were therefore suspected of complicity. The murder was the most brutal that has occurred in this vicinity in many years.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—The Governor has awarded 35,360 shares of the State's stock in the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad to H. S. McComb, at $4 per share.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff—San Domingo and Her Necessities—Attorney-General Hoar—Canal Navigation from the Ohio to the James—Mr. Delano and the Income Tax—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The slow progress made on the Tariff bill during the past week is not a hopeful indication that a reduction of taxation will be achieved from that source during the present session of Congress. Only nine pages out of the fifty which compose the bill have thus far been considered. Gen. Schenck intends to push it along more rigorously during the coming week. He has allowed a very wide range of debate thus far, evidently for the purpose of strengthening the bill, and it is stronger, as a consequence, without doubt. But as the features of the bill are disclosed, it becomes more and more evident that there is no such thing as tariff reform in it. Although tea, coffee and sugar are slightly reduced, the rates on clothing and other necessaries of life are so increased, either by increasing the rate, or by change of classification, that the aggregate cost of living is undoubtedly enhanced by it. The Committee of Ways and Means has thus far been more successful than was anticipated in being sustained by the House. This is caused in the main by the fact that one special interest supports another, and by a system of legislative log-rolling. Some of the most objectionable features of the tariff are to be maintained, others increased, and new ones added. The prospect of the final passage of the bill at this session is exceedingly doubtful. From present indications it is exceedingly probable that all efforts for a reduction of taxation will result in some such summary action at the close of the session as knocking off thirty-five millions at one blow in the abolition of the income tax. No affirmative action is needed to accomplish this. All that is required is to do nothing. The Senate is undoubtedly very strongly opposed to continuing the income tax in any shape, and a show of reduction can thus be easily made for the Fall elections. But this relieves our system of none of its oppressive features whatever. The tariff with all its iniquities would be continued, and all the features of the internal revenue system which bear heavily upon transportation, sales of merchandise, and business generally, would be continued, while the only tax which reaches realized wealth, and d'scriminates in favor of the poor man, to wit, the income tax, would be abrogated. The friends of tariff reduction in the House seem to have no organization, and hence there has been no concert of action thus far. There are at least fifty-five Republicans who favor lower rates of duty, but they seem to dislike to be found voting with the sixty Democrats, when the two forces combined would carry everything that was necessary. But the Democrats are very indifferent on the matter, and only bestir themselves enough to show that they do not assent to the features of the bill. They refrain from voting almost always when a Republican moves a reduction, because they do not desire it to succeed in order that they may reap the political effect which the responsibility of a failure to reduce the tariff will produce upon the Republican party. The people have the remedy in their hands, and it is not yet too late to apply it. Let them be heard from in public expressions of opinion by public meetings in such tones that no member of Congress can or dare fail to understand it.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

It is known here that the agents of the Hartmont loan, becoming aware of the immediate and pressing needs of the Baez Government for money, are endeavoring to induce it to accept so much as Baez may need to carry him along until the fate of the treaty is decided, knowing that if Baez accepts any portion of the loan now, he obligates himself for the whole. Spofford, Tileston & Co., of New-York, the agents of the London takers of the loan, have, therefore, tendered Baez $25,000 in gold on account. These gentlemen so well understand the commercial value of the island that they are very willing to risk their money and that of their principals, knowing that in case of annexation they are safe, and in case of its failure that they are secured by the Custom-house monopolies which they will obtain under the terms of the loan at Santo Domingo City and Porto Plata. The attorneys for the American claimants of the island of Alta Vela are threatening to oppose the ratification of the treaty unless their claim can in some manner be guaranteed. This is a very transparent proceeding, when it is considered that annexation virtually secures their claim beyond all doubt, if it is a just one, while the failure of annexation alienates the sympathy and friendly aid of both Governments. Senators who are putting any faith in the representations of these persons will not fail to see that their position is at least illogical, not to say equivocal.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MR. HOAR.

The resignation of Attorney-General Hoar is positively announced in one of the Sunday morning papers here, but the statement has no other foundation than the revival of an old rumor, which at the time had this basis of fact: About the time of Judge Hoar's rejection by the Senate, he informed the President that if his presence in the Cabinet was an embarrassment to him, he would retire. But the President declined to accept Mr. Hoar's resignation under those circumstances, and so far as can be learned, there has been no renewal of the tender of resignation since. He is certainly not going to retire immediately, as he is preparing himself for a reargument of the legal-tender cases in the Supreme Court. It may be said, however, that the retirement of Judge Hoar from the Cabinet at no very remote period is an event confidently anticipated in official circles.

A CANAL FROM THE JAMES TO THE OHIO.

A delegation from the City of Richmond has arrived here to secure, if possible, from Congress, an appropriation for the purpose of building a canal connecting the waters of the James River and the Ohio, as a step to secure a continuous line of water communication between the East and West. To complete this work, although a portion of it has already been built, namely, the James River and the Kanawha Canal, will require about $35,000,000. Virginia is ready to surrender her interest in the present canal, provided the General Government completes the work. There has been no Government survey of the work yet, but the river and harbor bill will probably contain a provision for the purpose, and this is all that will be done in the matter by the present Congress.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN THE SOUTH.

A gentleman connected with Southern real estate says that foreign capitalists are investing largely throughout the South, more particularly in Virginia. Within the last few weeks he has sold large tracts of land to English capitalists, and has several propositions of a similar character under consideration.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, is to have a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee this week, on the subject of another expedition to that region. He offers to make another expedition, but will not go in a subordinate capacity. He claims to have gone as high as 83° north latitude—the highest point reached by any one so far.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

The House Committee on Commerce has matured a great deal of work which they are ready to report as soon as called upon. There is the New-York Portwarden's bill, which the House will be asked to pass; the bill in relation to marine hospitals; the Alaska Fur Seal bill; the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and several other bills of an important character. No action has yet been taken on the bill to revise and codify the Steam-boat laws, but the friends of the measure think that it will pass. The bill known as the Western Merchandise bill is also ready to be reported. A similar measure has been killed in the Senate, but there is no doubt that it will pass the House.

PERSONAL.

The President telegraphs that he will return to Washington at 5 P. M. on Monday, so there will be no business transacted at the White House until Tuesday.

Mr. Anthony arrived here on Saturday from Rhode Island. He is warmly congratulated by his numerous friends on the result in the State, which ensures his re-election to the Senate.

PUBLICATION OF INCOME RETURNS.

The following letter is a fair illustration of the character of the responses received by Commissioner Delano to his order prohibiting the publication of income returns:

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870.

To Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: As thereby instructed, I have the honor to transmit herewith a certified copy of action taken by the Board of Managers of this Exchange, at a meeting held this P. M., in reference to your recent order respecting the publication of income returns. Very respectfully,

R. S. HOLT, Secretary.

Whereas, Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has instructed Assessors hereafter not to publish lists of the individual incomes returned in their several districts.

Resolved, That the thanks of the mercantile community of the United States are due to the honorable Commissioner for his action tending to terminate this unnecessary and odious exposure of the private affairs of business men.

Resolved, That a further obligation would be conferred on the community by such addition to the order above referred to as would not only prohibit Assessors from publishing, or furnishing for publication, such income returns, but would also prevent their being obtained by other parties for a similar purpose.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington.

Attest: R. S. HOLT, Secretary.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CONSULATE AT PARIS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to Senator Sumner transmitting a communication from John Bigelow, formerly United States Consul, and later Minister, at Paris, concerning the report of Gen. Starring relative to the lease by him of certain property for the use of the Consulate, and the transfer thereof to his successor. Gen. Starring is the agent of the United States to examine Consular affairs, and Mr. Bigelow complains that in the former's report there is a most foul insinuation against himself and Mr. Nicolay, who was one of Mr. Bigelow's successors at the Paris Consulate.

The allegations and implications are that, while at Paris, Mr. Bigelow took a long lease of an office for the Consulate in the name and for account of the Government; that in the course of time the lease advanced in value; that the City of Paris, having occasion to expropriate the premises for public purposes, compelled Mr. Nicolay to remove the Consulate, and paid one or both of them $3,000 damages for the six or eight unexpired years of Mr. Bigelow's lease, which $3,000 one or both of them put into their pockets instead of paying over to the Government, as Gen. Starring says they should have done. Mr. Bigelow says he did not suppose there was any person in the United States consular service who would deliberately convict himself of such a gross ignorance of the laws relating to the installation of Consuls as is betrayed by Gen. Starring. The Consul at Paris is, or, at least, was during the period of his Consulship, allowed five hundred dollars a year for office rent. He took such an office as he pleased, where he pleased, within the business part of the city, and paid what he pleased for it, but exclusively upon his own responsibility. The Government had no more concern with the conditions of his lease than with his debts to his tailor or his butcher. If suitable accommodations could be found for five hundred dollars a year, very well; if not, it was all the same to the Government. The Consul had to pay the difference out of his own pocket. Mr. Bigelow says: "When the triplicate system of invoices was introduced in 1862-63, the business of the Consulate was so much increased that I found myself under the necessity of providing for it more spacious quarters. I was fortunate enough to find very desirable apartments for the sum allowed by the Government, but I could not have it for a shorter term than twelve years. Though I knew I should not remain so long in Paris, though I could not know whether the location I had chosen would suit my successor, or whether I might not be left liable for part or all of the rent when I was on the opposite of the Atlantic, and be compelled to look up a tenant under great disadvantages, I took the lease, with all its risks, and transferred the Consulate to No. 79 Rue Richelieu. When Mr. Nicolay arrived, I suggested to him that he had better allow me to assign my lease to him, as I did not care to be responsible for the rent of the office after ceasing to occupy it. He occupied the premises, however, until they were expropriated to the public use. The City of Paris awarded me $3,000 as indemnity for the interruption of my lease."

Secretary Boutwell says: Gen. Starring's report is a censure upon the course pursued by Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Nicolay, which does not appear to be warranted by the facts set forth in Mr. Bigelow's letter. Of these he presumes Gen. Starring was ignorant.

TREASURER SPINNER ON THE FINANCES.

Treasurer Spinner has written another long letter on the finances. This is in reply to Mr. Thomas Robins, of Philadelphia, who recently wrote him in answer to his letter to the President of the National Park Bank of New York, which has been made public, giving his reasons for advocating an American consol at a uniform rate of four per cent., having from forty to fifty years to run to maturity, free from every kind of taxation by the General Government, States, municipalities, or any other authority whatever, with interest payable quarterly and in the coin of the country where registered; and the establishment of agencies at various points in this country and in Europe where such a stock could at any and at all times be registered on the books of such agencies and transferred to a purchaser. In this last letter Mr. Spinner reasserts his belief that such a stock could, if Congress would authorize it, and allow a commission of say one per cent. to the national banks and other agencies in this country and in Europe for placing it, be readily negotiated; and restates his arguments in favor of foreign agencies and the making bonds payable in foreign currency.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has made a report of the arguments on the subject of the Cherokee neutral lands of Kansas, to accompany the bill reported, declaring all sales null and void, and providing for the return of money paid to any officer of the United States, in pursuance of any assumed sales; it being asserted that the title is in the United States to said tract or any part of it. James F. Joy, in his argument, says "the bill assumes that the title to the lands is in the United States; that the ancient treaties with the Cherokees are void; that the recent treaties are void; that the conveyances to me are void; cuts through all the securities which the Railroad Company has given to obtain the money; makes valueless every dollar issued as security upon the land. And we have dealt with the United States in good faith, not only under these treaties but under the law; have invited them to build this road, have been seduced to build this road, and now this very Government is asked to declare every transaction utterly null and void, and the security we have given wholly worthless. This is the way we are treated, if this bill passes. W. R. Laughlin, as the accredited delegate from the organization originally known as the "Cherokee Neutral Land League," afterwards changed to the "Neutral Land Home Protection Corps," and also informally, but actually, representing as he does a very large number of settlers not members of this organization, says, in reply:

The pretended purchase of the Cherokee neutral land was not made by any "railroad company," but by James F. Joy; and in the supplemental treaty of June 10, 1868, not the slightest intimation can be found that the purchase was made by, or for the benefit of a "railroad company." A law authorizing A to buy a piece of land does not authorize B to buy it. A sale to "James F. Joy" is not a sale to a "railroad company;" and I insist that the contract, which is contained in the supplement treaty, is the only evidence that would be admitted in a Court as to who the purchaser was; and that no assumed conveyance of the land from Joy to a railroad company can bring the original sale to him within the scope of that law. If the sale to Joy was valid, he might at anytime between the date of his purchase and that of his attempt to convey it to the railroad company, (nearly or quite a year,) have made any other disposition of it he saw fit, and no person or no company could have hindered him. But the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands have a full guarantee for their protection in the first section of the act itself, which fixes the commencement of the Company's rights to have the lands withdrawn from sale by the United States, and from homestead and preemption settlement, at the time "when the line of said road is definitely located." Section 4 of the same act prescribes the condition on the fulfillment of which the Secretary of the Interior shall withdraw certain lands from market. These conditions have not been fulfilled up to the present time. Mr. Joy's disingenuous attempt to convey the impression that he was to lose what he had paid on the land, will be shown in its true colors by reference to the bill itself, which provides in terms for the refunding of all moneys paid to any officer of the United States by any party, under any of the assumed treaty arrangements.

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

Attempted Midnight Assassination of Judge McAllister at his Residence.

From the Chicago Republican, April 8.

Terrorism in this city has become a feature in the relations between malefactors, their sympathizers, and the administrators of the law. From recent developments it would appear that Judge McAllister, of the Recorder's Court, has been signalized by the untried and unimprisoned rowdies as a particular victim of their wrath. Only a few months have gone by since the Press of Chicago recorded a dastardly attempt made by villains on the son of Judge McAllister. To-day we have to record an attempt aimed at his own life.

About midnight, yesterday, when Judge McAllister—whose residence is situated at the corner of Warren-avenue and Wood-street, fronting on the former—was about retiring to bed, his wife heard a noise down stairs as of some heavy body falling on the floor. She insisted on going out to the stair-head, and Judge McAllister immediately procured a couple of revolvers and followed her. Mrs. McAllister called out to know who was there. No answer was returned, but there was evidently a hasty exit from the kitchen through a back window. Judge and Mrs. McAllister descended the stairs, and found that the window had been scientifically operated upon by burglars. Judge McAllister fixed the place up as well as could be done under the circumstances, and, with his wife, retired again to his room. They were not left long at rest, however, for, Miss McAllister, their daughter, came into the apartment in a little while, and stated that she had just seen a man in rear of the house. The Judge and his wife rose immediately, and after listening for a little while, heard some one at work evidently on the kitchen window. Mrs. McAllister insisted on going in advance to reconnoiter, and in doing so discovered some villain trying to enter the house. She told the Judge, who went down into the store-room (his brave wife accompanying him) and stealthily opened a door, which faced the kitchen, and gave him an opportunity of observing the intruders. He cocked his revolver and watched the kitchen window whereat the intended assassins were working. Soon he observed the curtain move as if a hand had clutched it from the outside. Immediately the Judge leveled his weapon and fired in that direction. There was a sound of footsteps hastily retiring, and Col. Valette, who lives opposite Judge McAllister's house, being aroused by the report, came to his window and observed three men running rapidly away. These were, no doubt, the would-be midnight murderers. Meanwhile the Judge and his family remained on guard expecting another attack, but the rascals had evidently had enough for that time, as they returned no more.

Yesterday morning an observation was made of the window through which the Judge had fired. It was found that the pistol ball had grazed the window casing and, glancing off obliquely, struck the wall, against which it was flattened, and so was picked up from the ground. As the flattened bullet bore the mark of iron upon it, it evidently had struck some implement in the hands of the burglars and had probably inflicted a wound upon some of them, which is most devoutly to be wished.

In addition to the above outrage, it is rumored around town, that a similar attack was made at about the same time, on the residence of Chas. H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney, at Grove Park. The attack, like that of Judge McAllister, was happily frustrated.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

A Cleveland Bank Robbed of $20,000 in Broad Daylight.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plain Dealer* of Friday evening gives the following account of the bold robbery of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, in that city, on that day. The telegraph has already stated that the thieves were subsequently captured and the money recovered:

The boldest robbery ever perpetrated in Cleveland occurred at about 12½ today, and it was so far successful that the robber escaped with $20,000 in currency, taken from the vault of the Citizens' Savings and Loan Association, in Atwater Block. All the officers and employes of the Bank had gone to dinner, with the exception of Mr. C. W. Leper, the cashier, who was alone in the bank. At about 12½ o'clock a well-dressed and gentlemanly-appearing fellow went to the railing and engaged Mr. Leper in conversation in regard to depositing some money in the bank for his sister. The two stood talking for some five minutes, when a third party approached from the direction of the Directors' room, and stepping up to the stranger, said: "It is all satisfactory." As Mr. Leper had not seen this third party enter, he at once suspected that some robbery had been committed and started after the men, who were about leaving. But they were too quick for him, and escaped before he could overtake them.

Undoubtedly the third person entered just after, perhaps behind the stranger, and while the man seen to enter was talking busily with the cashier, crept around the counter and sneaked through the director's room to the vault, from which he abstracted $20,000 in money, which had been placed there during the forenoon. He then walked quietly out and the two sloped.

The money would have been deposited in a safe place a few minutes later—as soon as some of the clerks had returned from dinner so that the cashier could leave. But the robbers evidently understood their game, and they played it shrewdly.

An Insane Woman Burns Her Child.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., Thursday, April 7.

Our town was this morning the scene of a most heart-rending homicide. The wife of Mr. William Redding has been insane for some two years, with occasional lucid intervals. She has at numerous times attempted to take her own life, well nigh succeeding once by hanging, and once by cutting her throat. But never until this morning has she made any serious attempt to take the life of any one else, although her husband had lived in continued fear for the safety of his three children. Seldom has he ventured to leave them for any time in her care. She has seemed rational enough now for some time; has been attending to the duties of her house, and it was hoped she was in a fair way to entirely recover. This morning about 7 o'clock while her husband was working just outside the house, at the yard-fence, she was dressing the children. The baby, nine months old, was in her lap. She spoke to the eldest boy (some ten years old,) and asked him, "What if I should burn the baby?" The boy answered that he would go and tell pa if she did, and immediately started out where his father was. No sooner was she left alone than she deliberately put the baby into the stove, and shut the stove door, and then went out and told her husband what she had done. He instantly rushed in and took it out. Its face and arms, and all the front part of its body were burned into a crisp. Death came to the relief of the little sufferer at 10 o'clock, after three hours of the most intense suffering. The mother seems frantic with grief for a moment, and then relapses into an utter want of realization of the situation.

The Nineteenth-Street Gang Again at Work.

Last evening Officers Greer and See, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were taking a prisoner named Thomas H. Quinn, alias Smith, who was drunk and disorderly, to the Station-house in Thirtieth-street, and when at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Seventh-avenue were attacked by a number of the ruffians known as the "Nineteenth-street Gang," who attempted to rescue the prisoner, but without success. They followed the officers for several blocks, assailing them with various missiles, one of which, a large paving-stone, took effect upon the head of Officer See, inflicting a severe wound, which prostrated him senseless. The crowd by this time was at least 200 in number, all yelling and making the most hostile demonstrations, but fortunately a detachment arrived at this moment from the Station-house, which succeeded in beating off the ruffians and thereby rescuing the officers and securing the prisoner.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP DE SOTO.

The steam-ship *De Soto* which left Havana on April 6 reached this port late last night. By the courtesy of Purser H. B. McManus our Cuban correspondence printed below was promptly at hand.

A Cruel War—Removal of Puelle—Rodas at Puerto Principe—Lersundi's Loyalty—Interesting Correspondence—The Ruling Passion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, April 6, 1870.

War to the knife—a war without mercy or humanity. By bits and scraps the true state of affairs in the interior is leaking out, and months after the deeds have been committed we learn of the inhumanity and sanguinary brutality exercised in the field. Today it is an execution of a few dozen Spaniards by Cubans; to-morrow it may be a larger number of Cubans shot by the Spaniards. Sympathizers with one or the other side will only relate the butcheries committed by their opponents, and carefully cover up and deny their own. The Havana journals will tell of the cruelties committed by the Cubans, and at times, those by their own people, when they consider them praiseworthy. The recognition of belligerency for the Cubans is demanded in the United States; grant it, provided it will at the same time cause the Governments of all nations to interfere and stop this wholesale butchery business. A Valmaseda has twenty-five men shot before breakfast, and a Quesada, over his own signature, declares that he had over six hundred Spaniards executed on the tenth of October, 1869, and both await the applause of an admiring multitude for such heroic deeds! Can this disgraceful war be treated in an impartial manner by any writer in a foreign country, while such horrible acts are consummated by both parties! One faction accuses the other of having inaugurated this mode of warfare, but what difference is it who inaugurated it, while they both continue it. Let all foreign nations interfere and compel both sides to conduct the war on different principles; this shooting of prisoners and the numerous executions are heart-rending. Of course, if Cubans are asked whether their side is guilty of such deeds, they will indignantly repel the charge; the Spaniard will do the same thing, and yet both parties are guilty and call these barbarities by the mild name of retaliation. But aside from these cruelties in the field, what excuse is there to sentence a man to death for the mere shouting of "Viva Cuba Libre," after said man has been almost a year in prison. This punishment might have been merited at the time, and even then only according to Spanish ideas of justice, but after such a length of time, it was simply an act of butchery. I refer to the case of Mr. Eduardo Nattes, a young Cuban, who resided at one time in New-Orleans and St. Louis, Mo., but who returned here and accepted employment on *Spencer's Bulletin*. Although a Cuban, and favorable to the Cubans, he joined the most ultra Spaniards in starting an opposition journal, entirely devoted to the Spanish interest, injuring not only his former employer, but also the Cuban cause. Nattes was possessed of a very uneven temper, and when excited would be imprudent in his speech. Having one night shouted "Viva Cuba Libre!" and "Viva Cespedes!" For this offence, committed months ago, he was tried by Court-martial and executed this morning in the Cabña. Mr. Nattes having formerly resided in the United States, it was stated that he was an American citizen, but no proof was produced of this fact, notwithstanding the inquiries made. During the rebellion he was incarcerated for some time in Fort Lafayette, having been arrested in New-York as a Confederate spy, he holding then a commission from the Confederate Quartermaster's Department.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Gen. Goyeneche arrived at Puerto Principe on the 2d. The Spaniards had completed their forts at Guaimaro, Sibanicu, Cascoro and other points on the line, which, until a few weeks ago, was the great stronghold of the Cuban forces. A depot of artillery and ammunition was found by the troops, and carried to Sibanicu. Ten columns had left Puerto Principe in different directions, under sealed orders, which are only to be opened by the commanders after finding themselves at certain points a good distance from the city. Rodas has thus shown his great knowledge of the talkative character of the men whom he commands, and thus prevents his plans from becoming known to the enemy. These columns will divide into small detachments and keep on the move continually, scouring the country in every direction, reuniting, perhaps, if the force of the enemy should warrant it, and then again beginning their hunt in the bush. A column of only two hundred men marched from Santa Cruz del Sur to Puerto Principe and met but little resistance on the way. Three months ago two thousand men could not have accomplished the same feat. This column reports several minor skirmishes, and declared having killed the insurgent Colonels Recio, Cancio and Medina, a Mexican, together with some seventeen others. The outskirts and surroundings of Puerto Principe are now being tilled to plant plaintains, potatoes and other articles. Gen. Rodas visited the prisons and liberated all confined for minor offences, lessening the terms of imprisonment of the remainder by one-fifth. The number of persons returning from the insurrectionary districts continues undiminished, and the state of misery they present themselves in beggars description. An American gentleman writes that he saw some ladies belonging to a wealthy family, and well known by him, come into town mounted on the most miserable looking horses he had ever seen, the ladies having as an only garment a piece of bed sacking with holes on the sides to let the arms through; they were otherwise entirely devoid of clothing, and rode their horses *en hommes*.

The telegram about Lersundi being connected with a plan to erect Cuba into an independent province, and to disregard the present Government of Spain has caused excitement among the Spaniards. The *Voz de Cuba* wrote a very lengthy and bitter article against Lersundi, and more especially against Gutierrez de la Vega the ex-governor, who was banished from the island two months ago. The *Voz* believes the report, and states that Vega had come here to organise the plan and prepare the way to have Lersundi proclaimed Vice-King. The *Prensa*, which was on the eve of merging with the *Voz de Cuba* and forming one journal, came out bitterly against the *Voz*, saying that they could not possibly effect a fusion with a journal which published such infamous articles as that of the *Voz de Cuba* against such a good patriot as Gen. Lersundi. The *Diario* is also very firm in repelling the accusation against Lersundi, and states that during the Fall of 1868 Lersundi answered the Queen, when she requested him to preserve the Island of Cuba for her at all hazards, that his loyalty obliged him to preserve the island for Spain, and that this would oblige him to "sink all personal or other considerations." I informed you of this at the time, and can vouch for the accuracy of the fact. Lersundi refused point blank to lend himself to any machinations which might interfere with his duties toward Spain, and would not further the views of Isabella. About the same time a rumor was current that the pretender, Don Carlos, had sent a commission to Lersundi, appointing him Vice-King of the Antilles, and another to Miguel Aldama, the present President of the Cuban Junta in New-York, making him Governor of the island. It was also reported that Aldama had presented himself with his appointment to Lersundi, but that the latter advised him to be careful about showing the document or speaking of it, as appointments made by a Prince without authority were dangerous things to have, and of no use. Whether this is so or not I cannot say, but such was the report. From personal observations made at the time I am positive that Lersundi was not connected with any plot. He openly declared his animosity to the revolutionists in Spain and to their Government, recognizing the Queen as existing long after she had left Madrid. Lersundi has much to answer for, and with proper care and the early adhesion to the plans of Prim and Serrano, would in all probability have avoided the magnitude of the present revolution and saved the island thousands of lives and its prosperity; but that he acted in concert with Isabella or Carlos is untrue.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

About two weeks ago, Gen. Donato Marmol, of the Cuban forces, commanding about a thousand men in one of Valmaseda's pacified districts, made an attack on the plantation of Las Chivas, near Santiago de Cuba, capturing the engineer of the place, an Englishman named Daquin. Marmol, contrary to established rules in this war, did not kill Daquin, but liberated him on condition that he carry three letters to Santiago, to which Mr. Daquin of course consented; these letters were directed to Mr. F. W. Ramsden, the British Consul, to Mrs. Ramsden and to Mr. Theodore Brooks, an American or an Englishman, but, I believe, born in Cuba. In his letter to Mr. Brooks, Marmol states that an agreement had been entered into with that gentleman's administrator on the Chivas plantation, in virtue of which said plantation had been respected up to the present, but the contract had not been complied with on the part of the administrator. He therefore requests Mr. Brooks to forward immediately to the President of the Revolutionary Committee in Jamaica the sum of $2,000 in gold, and for which Mr. Brooks will have the satisfaction of receiving a receipt. Should Mr. Brooks fail to do this, however, Gen. Marmol will be obliged to ratify the order destroying said plantation, the orders from his Government being to destroy all plantations and properties of those who do not contribute with material resources toward our holy cause. This is Cuban republicanism, not differing in the least from Mexican or any other Spanish-American republicanism, forced loans, kidnapping, &c., being the base of all. In his letter to Mr. Ramsden, Gen. Marmol says that "although the British Government has not yet recognized the Cubans, he, nevertheless, has considered it just not to try Daquin, but to set him at liberty; he would see that all British subjects be respected by the Cubans, and at least hopes that England will interfere to such an extent that ferocious Spain conduct the war on more humane principles, and not continue the present system." The letter to Mrs. Ramsden, a Cuban lady, states that the war is conducted by the Spaniards in a very bloodthirsty and cruel manner and that the Spaniards have converted themselves into the terror of the aged, of children and of women; also, that the correspondents which Marmol had hitherto in St. Jago did not write now out of fear, and requests Mrs. Ramsden to receive his communications and see that they be forwarded to foreign countries. That Mr. or Mrs. Ramsden will comply with the request of Gen. Marmol is very doubtful, the Consul having delivered the letters to the Spanish commander at St. Jago, without opening them.

"THE RULING PASSION."

The Commissions of merchants appointed to watch and investigate affairs at the Custom-houses of the island have been of great benefit to the Treasury, but have also caused great injury to the employer. Formerly an Inspector or Collector arrived from Spain about Christmas, and on a salary of two to four thousand dollars per annum managed to live handsomely, and return in about six months with a handsome fortune, some Inspectors having earned as much as three hundred thousand dollars in one year. Rodas and Santos, the Intendente, determined to break down this barefaced swindling of the Treasury, and organized Commissions of merchants, the result having been that, with smaller imports, the revenues have increased to the enormous extent of 145 per cent. monthly. Some three weeks ago a prominent Spanish politician and member of the Cortes, Mr. Caretero, arrived here with the appointment as Collector of Customs of Havana. He imagined that in three months he could make a small fortune, but found that the Intendente and the Commissions were in his way. To stay here and work for an insignificant salary of $12,000 a year did not suit Mr. Caretero, and he tried to pick a quarrel with the Commissions. These gentlemen politely referred the matter to Mr. Intendente Santos, and that gentleman very cooly informed Mr. Caretero that as he (Santos) had not the slightest objection to be watched and have his acts scrutinized, none of his subordinates should object to the same treatment, especially as he thought they all needed a little watching; during his command and that of Gen. Rodas, he added, the Commissions would not be abolished. Mr. Caretero threw up his position in disgust and left on Thursday for Spain, to lay his grievances before the Government. Mr. Vergara was thereupon ordered to take charge of the Custom-house as next in rank, but this personage claimed ill-health as an excuse for not accepting, and Mr. Genon is now acting as Administrator.

QUASIMODO.

Frederick Douglass on the Fifteenth Amendment.

The following letter from Mr. Frederick Douglass was read at a meeting held in Rochester on Thursday evening, to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment:

ROCHESTER, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. Bruce and Babcock:

GENTLEMEN: I sincerely regret that an appointment of long standing, and one which I cannot now recall, will make it out of my power to be present at the City Hall on Thursday. I feel it a positive deprivation not to be able to join in the home demonstration of joy and gratitude. The revolution wrought in our condition by the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, is almost startling, even to me. I view it with something like amazement. It is truly vast and wonderful, and when we think through what labors, tears, treasures and precious blood it has come, we may well contemplate it with a solemn joy. Henceforth we live in a new world, breathe a new atmosphere, have a new earth beneath and a new sky above us. Our new condition brings with it that which should make us thoughtful as well as joyful. It sweeps the future of our ancient shortcomings, and flings us as a race upon our own responsibility. Equal before the Lord, equal at the ballot-box and in the jury-box, the glory or shame of our future condition is to fall upon ourselves. Until now we have had no glory in our future—only one dark, monotonous chaos—to which we looked with sad and sullen sense of wrong. Today we survey a future radiant with light and hope. *We were always men—now we are citizens and men among men.* We admit the responsibility of our new relation, but do not shrink from it. We start in the race of civilization with many hindrances attaching to us from our past condition—but we shall be sure to shake off these hindrances in the sad race and sweep onward in the pathway of improvement, in a manner which will be as gratifying to our friends as grievous to our enemies.

Gentlemen, accept my best wishes for the success of your celebration, and believe me very truly yours, FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Stabbing Affray.

George Eilinger and George Gager, butchers, doing business in partnership at No. 609 West Forty-seventh-street, quarreled yesterday afternoon, and Eilinger, who was armed with a huge knife, stabbed Gager in the back, inflicting a severe wound three inches deep, the point of the knife touching the backbone. The Police were notified, and after the assailant had been arrested the wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where his injury was pronounced to be very serious but not necessarily fatal. The assailant will be arraigned this morning at the Yorkville Police Court.

Prayers for the Soul of Jack Reynolds.

In St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church, yesterday, prayers were offered for the repose of the soul of Jack Reynolds, executed on Friday. At each mass the officiating clergyman asked that the prayers of the congregation be offered for the repose of his soul, and the request was responded to, the whole congregation devoutly kneeling while offering a short prayer for mercy for the unfortunate condemned.

CURRENT NOTES.

Washington is to have a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The Boston clergymen are eagerly looking forward to the pleasures of an overland trip to San Francisco in August.

Rhode Island is talking about celebrating the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Great bodies move slowly.

They have either trichiniasis or spotted fever in North Haverhill, N. H., the "experienced physicians" are uncertain which.

East Tennessee, it now appears, voted against the new Constitution, but the majority for it in the State is over 50,000.

Boston will celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, on Thursday, by a procession and a meeting in Faneuil Hall.

The health of Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, has improved so much that he is now able to practice law.

ROBERT TOOMBS is to deliver the address at a floral and horticultural fair in Augusta, Ga., next month.

After cordially welcoming an American visitor, JOHN BRIGHT once said, "And now tell me about that gaunt, clumsy, big-hearted President of yours."

Hon. EBENEZER KNOWLTON, a leading temperance man in Maine, declines the use of his name as a candidate for the nomination for Governor, and recommends the nomination of Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM.

Commenting upon an article recently published in the TIMES, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* remarks incidentally that rents have fallen very considerably in that city also, and are certain to come down still lower.

Senator REVELS is to lecture in Philadelphia on "The Press," and one of the papers published in that quiet village remarks that as he has never been a journalist, his opinions are likely to be fresh and important.

A beautiful monument to the dead soldiers in a cemetery in Haverhill, Mass., has been wantonly broken and disfigured by some——the English language fails us to describe the miscreant.

Gen. J. B. STEEDMAN is to deliver an address in Toledo, Ohio, to-night, upon the life and services of Gen. THOMAS. Gen. STEEDMAN's relations with Gen. THOMAS were of the most intimate and friendly character.

Senator BAYARD consumed two hours at Smyrna, Del., on Friday night, partly in denouncing the Fifteenth Amendment, and partly in asserting that the Democracy of Delaware will continue to be a white man's party.

The Ohio House of Representatives, last week, voted to repeal the Visible Admixture law, by one majority—one Democrat voting with the Republicans because, as he said, he had always thought the law a wrong one.

The official majority for Dr. E. D. PECK, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ohio Tenth District, is 2,787—a gain of 3,699 since 1868. It is the largest Republican majority ever given in the district.

A Georgia man makes an earnest call for the establishment of a Southern temperance publishing house, to issue temperance books which will not at the same time make the Southern children believe that their fathers were traitors and rebels.

The Indianapolis *Journal* reports it as now certain that Judge J. M. WISTON, of Fayette County, will be the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fourth District of Indiana, Gen. LEW. WALLACE in the Tenth, and Hon. J. P. C. SHANKS in the Ninth.

The Fifteenth Amendment has thrilled Rochester; as we are told by one of the city papers, "at 2 o'clock the brazen-tongue of the Court-house spoke out its acclamation, and the roar of artillery swelled the thunder of freedom's first chorus to all men—henceforth free, equal, with rights unfettered and inalienable."

The trustees of the Franklin Fund in Boston, having found it impracticable to make loans upon the exact terms prescribed by Dr. FRANKLIN's will, recommend that loans of small sums be made to young mechanics, to be secured by mortgage on houses intended for their occupation.

The glad songs of the birds charm the ears of all hearers in the early morning hours of these pleasant April days. There is joy in them, and hope, and much, very much to gladden the hearts even of the dwellers in cities now that the long Winter has passed. It would pay for our readers to sit up to-night and hear them.

The Martinsburg (West Virginia) *Union* puts at rest an item which has long been on its rounds through the Press, by saying that BELLE BOYD's mother resides in Baltimore, and not in Martinsburg, and that BELLE BOYD herself, who is hopelessly insane, has been for months an inmate of the Mount Hope Asylum, near Baltimore.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes as a matter of news the statement that JOHN NUTTS has been appointed Mail Agent on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, in place of O. B. KRACK, removed. We notice, however, that the *Gazette* gives the appointees name as NAUTS, but whether his name is NAUTS or is not NAUTS is naught to KRACK.

The Albany charter election takes place to-morrow. The Republicans have nominated EDMUND L. JUDSON for Mayor, and the Democrats GEORGE H. THACHER. The Albany *Journal* indulges the hope that the almost universal disgust excited by the villainous conduct of the rascally Rings which have controlled the city for several years will work a political revolution.

Mark Twain is hereafter to conduct a new department in the *Galaxy*. The selection being left to him, he has pitched upon a "Department of Agriculture," and promises to do tardy justice to this long-neglected topic, and to furnish a series of farming and grazing articles of blood-curdling interest. And what Mark doesn't know of farming is worth knowing, and he will tell it frankly.

A Richmond paper lucidly expresses its opinion thus: "We are satisfied that there is no such good living anywhere on earth—or, rather, there was not before the war—as in Virginia; and the true Virginia housewife, she who is worthy to represent Virginia, is well fitted to teach the daughters of the nation the art of cooking in that style, in our opinion, which affords the highest pleasure, and that is least injurious to health of all systems of the preparation of food for those whose means enable them to live well."

Some time ago we told how the City Marshal of Portland, Me., sent a hundred dogs to Portsmouth, N. H., and had them turned loose in the streets, and then telegraphed to the City Marshal of Portsmouth, inquiring the price of dogs in his neighborhood. On the 1st inst., the Portsmouth man, to get even, telegraphed to the Portlander to be at the depot on the arrival of the noon train, to arrest a noted desperado. The Marshal was on hand promptly, but he failed to catch the bird in his net, and when he looked carefully at the telegram, he found the name was given as A. P. Rill.

The Alleged Case of Medical Malpractice—Statement of Dr. J. O. Bronson.

Dr. JOHN O. BRONSON, of Washington Heights, writes us to say that our issue of Tuesday last contains an incorrect statement concerning the death of JAMES O'NEIL, headed "Medical Malpractice," in which he is censured, together with H. G. MARTIN, druggist. Were the truth told, he says, or had not so great publicity been given to the matter, he would not trouble himself to make any statement concerning it, inasmuch as it is well known to be but another of many acts of malice on the part of FROTHINGHAM, between whom and Dr. BRONSON's family there exist a bitter feud, and difficulty in law.

The facts are, he continues, that I prescribed for JAMES O'NEIL suffering with delirium tremens; that he was one of those, who, under the influence of that disease, possess strong repelling power to the effects of medicine, and therefore required a commensurate quantity to produce the effect desired. On Sunday morning he had a rush of blood to his head, a condition to which he was subject, as his sister testified, he speaking with her on the subject at that time. This rush of blood to his head, as he called it, was congestion of the brain, simulating apoplexy occuring in delirium tremens, and resulting sometimes in immediate death. A further statement concerning the medical aspect of the case I deem wholly unnecessary, as my experience in extensive practice and as a teacher through a period of fifteen years is a sufficient guaranty of the proper treatment in such cases. As to FROTHINGHAM's connection with the affair I will state that he visited the patient without my knowledge, and declared on his first visit that the man "ought to die if foolish enough to employ Dr. BRONSON," as can be proved by many witnesses.

As to the jury of inquest I simply state that they were all men unable to give just judgment in this case by reason of ignorance and malice. They were men of no education—all save one, or their families when sick, patients of FROTHINGHAM, two of them declared enemies of mine, and one of whom was not even sworn. I objected to the jury, but was compelled to testify, which I did under protest. I desired to introduce testimony in corroboration of my diagnosis and treatment, but it was rejected, the Coroner stating that he could not stay there all night.

As to a collusion with the druggist, H. G. MARTIN, no such thing exists. For solicitude on my part for the welfare of my patients and my own safety from my enemies, I am censured by a set of ignorant partisans.

Dr. BRONSON is a permanent member of the American Medical Association, Physician to the Union Home and School, Surgeon to the Manhattan Dispensary, Surgeon Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, United States Army, formerly Professor of Surgery in the New-York Proprietary School of Medicine, Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College, and Physician to the Demilt Dispensary.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Late Reorganization of the Republican Party in the City of New-York—Its History and Results—Has it Harmonized the Party?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It was generally conceded that the so-called Twenty-second-street General Committee for 1869 did not in any sense represent the Republican electors of the City. Some excellent and zealous Republicans were among its members, but the great majority cared but little for the harmony or success of the party in comparison with their control of the machinery of the organizations of the party, and the patronage to be secured to them thereby. That Committee was abnormal in its formation. It was not composed of the delegates who were really elected from the district associations. Before the year was half over, this Committee was charged over the signatures of responsible and well-known Republicans, with being a disorganizing and corrupt political body and an impediment to the success of the party here. What was called the Twenty-third-street Committee was then in existence, and in August of that year the Twenty-eighth-street Committee was formed. It published an address to the Republican electors of the State, setting forth the causes that have called it into existence. It claimed to be the representative of the great mass of Republicans of the City. It particularly charged that the district organizations represented in the Twenty-second-street Committee were controled by a select few, who had charge of the rolls of members, and that those rolls contained the names of more Democrats than Republicans, and that by the aid of Democrats, under Tammany leaders, that select few could continue to have control of the district organizations in disregard of the rights of a large majority of the Republicans of the districts. The Republicans throughout the State demanded that this state of things should cease, and that there should be but one General Committee, and that the party should be made harmonious by an entire new organization. To this end conference committees were appointed by each of the three General Committees to try to harmonize the existing differences and unite all the Republicans of the City into one political body. The efforts of the Conference resulted in a plan for re-organizing the party, which plan was adopted by each of the three General Committees, and subsequently by the State Convention on the 29th of September last. This plan provided for a committee of twelve, to have the full charge and control of a new enrollment of the Republicans in each district, and gave to the Committee of twelve the appointment of four inspectors in each Assembly District to make the enrollment and act as inspectors of election thereunder. This Committee of twelve were to be appointed as follows: Six from the Twenty-second-street and three from each of the other two Committees. The plan further provides that two of the inspectors should be appointed from the Twenty-second-street and one each from the Twenty-third and Twenty-eighth-street organizations, and that the twelve should also have power over the inspectors, and should act as a Board of Appeal from them. In order that the new rolls should contain none but Republican names, the plan of reorganization guardedly provided for the correction of the rolls on a day named, as follows: "The inspectors shall meet at their respective places of enrollment on the 23d day of December, 1869, at 7 o'clock, and shall hear all complaints in relation to the name of any person improperly on the roll, and if it shall appear by affidavit or other satisfactory evidence, that such name is improperly on the roll, and that notice to strike it therefrom has been served on him and that he makes default, or proof is made that he cannot be found in the district in which he shall be enrolled, or in case said person fails to satisfy said inspectors that his name ought to be continued on said roll, then the nispectors shall have power, and it shall be their duty to strike such name from the roll."

So much for the condition of the party and the plan for its improvement. Has the plan been carried out in good faith? Has it harmonized the party? Any one who knows anything of the history of that Committee of twelve, or of what has thus far been done by the present General Committee must answer in the negative. We were promised that none but Republicans should go upon the rolls of the district associations, and yet it is within a wide margin of the truth to say that a very large number of the names on the rolls of nearly every one of the districts are Democrats, non-residents, and mythical persons, and not Republicans. By the plan of reorganization the inspectors met to correct the rolls on the 23d of December. It required three inspectors to strike a name from the roll. The two inspectors in the interests of the Twenty-second-street Committee refused to strike any names from the rolls, no matter what the reason assigned for the request, and in that event the other inspectors had no recourse but to appeal to the Committee of twelve. By the rules of this Committee it required seven votes to carry any question; and now we will show that it was not the object nor intention of the old Twenty-second-street Committee to have fair rolls, consisting only of Republicans.

The committee of twelve sat most of the time in secret session. Let us look at a single hour's work of that body, as a fair sample of many other hours and days of its sessions. In the Tenth Assembly District the Twenty-second-street Inspectors had refused to strike names from the roll, upon applications showing that the parties had been summoned to appear and show cause why their names should not be stricken from the roll, and that such parties had not appeared in accordance with such notices, and producing affidavits that such persons were either Democrats or non-residents of the district. The case came before the Committee of twelve on appeal. A motion was made therein to direct the inspectors of that district to do what the plan of reconstruction made it their duty to do, and to strike said names from the roll. The six members from the Twenty-third-street and Twenty-eighth-street Committees voted in the affirmative, while the six members from Twenty-second-street voted solidly against such correction of that roll, and the Democrats and non-residents still continue on the roll, and are members of that District Association. In the Ninth District, particular pains seem to have been taken to purge the roll of improper names. The two Twenty-second-street inspectors of that district refused to strike names from the roll, no matter what the occasion or the proof. An appeal was brought before the Committee of twelve. One of the Committee moved that the inspectors from that district strike from the roll a certain name, upon affidavit of a very respectable Republican that the person was only eighteen years of age, and upon proof that the boy had been notified to appear before the inspectors and show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll, and that he did not appear. The six members coming from Twenty-second-street all voted against it and it was lost, and the boy's name is still on that roll. It was next moved that the names of twenty-two other persons be stricken from such roll, on the ground that they were each of them Democrats, and that in each case notices, as in the last case, were served and an affidavit in each case that each of the persons were Democrats. The same six members voted solidly against striking such names from the roll and they all remain there. Motion was next made to strik a large number of names from that roll on the ground that the persons did not reside at the places named on the roll as their residences, nor could any such persons be found in the Assembly District, and upon proof that an attempt had been made to serve upon each of them a notice to show cause why their names should not be stricken from the roll, and that none of the persons could be found. The same six again voted as before and refused to strike such known non-residents from the roll, and they still remain thereon. No attempt was made in any instance, by these six Twenty-second-street members to show that there was any mistake about the correctness of the affidavits, but taking everything as true, they persistently voted, in every case, against striking the names of Democrats, non-residents and mythical persons from the roll. In the Seventh District the roll was still more objectionable. After a failure of the inspectors to meet and make an enrollment, as contemplated by the plan of reorganization, a roll was made by two of the Committee of twelve, one of them a resident of that district, and deeply interested in having matters so shaped that he might be in the ascendant and have the control of the machinery of the party in that district, and the other a stranger to the Republican voters of that district, and who could not, therefore, be expected to know who should be placed upon the roll, and could only be guided in that regard by his better-informed and more astute associate. This roll was arbitrarily made by these two in a private room by striking off and adding names on the roll as they liked, and was doubtless intended for a purpose, and which purpose it is safe to say had nothing whatever to do with harmonizing and uniting the Republicans of that district.

Thus did this Committee of twelve prepare the rolls in the several districts for the primary elections which were held on the 29th of December. Here the duties of this Committee of twelve should have ended. But this Committee of twelve usurped the prerogatives of the new General Committee, and proceeded to pass upon the qualifications of the members elected to that body. It was found that in sixteen of the the twenty-one districts the credentials had been signed by a majority of the inspectors. The Committee is composed of 159 delegates and sixteen uncontested districts were entitled to 117 members, or thirty-seven more than a majority of the Committee, and it therefore became a matter of some moment to certain interested parties to ascertain the sentiments of the delegates elected from those sixteen districts, so far as their being in sympathy with the old Twenty-second-street Committee. A careful inquiry disclosed the fact that a good majority of such delegates had been known as opposers of that régime; and hence the Committee of twelve proceeded to resolve itself into a Committee on Contested Seats, and decide who should be entitled to their seats in the five districts where the inspectors were equally divided, and which districts were entitled to forty-two delegates. They wanted certain votes to overbalance the majority of delegates from the uncontested districts, and hence the haste on their part to say in advance of the new General Committee who should have those contested seats, and hence also without regard to evidence on which they pretended to act, the selection from the contestants in those five districts of those who would make a clear majority in the new Committee of those known to be in hearty sympathy with the old Twenty-second-street Committee.

As if the outrages already perpetrated by this Committee of twelve were not sufficient, its Chairman drew up a report to the General Committee, certifying the delegates who he claimed were entitled to seats therein, and which report was never submitted to the Committee of Twelve, and which was signed by a counterfeit "Secretary pro tem.," no such person ever having been chosen by that Committee to act in that capacity; and not only that, but this Chairman of the Committee of twelve, although not a member of the new General Committee, determined to act as the presiding officer of the new Committee, so as to make sure of the temporary organization, and did, with the aid of the Police, forcibly drive delegates from the platform; and then, refusing to recognize any but the one he had been told to recognize, or to put any motion except such as would organize the Committee after the form and fashion of the "ring" of the old Committee, he proceeded to read the names of those he had placed upon his list as those who should constitute the new Committee. This attempt arbitrarily to form the new Committee in the interests of a faction was too transparent to be maintained, and the result was a scene of confusion and strife, which prevented the organization of the Committee at that time and compelled an adjournment. At the next meeting of the Committee, on the 10th of January, no one was permitted to enter the room but those whose names were on that unauthorized list furnished by the Chairman of the Committee of twelve, and his counterfeit Secretary. No delegate claiming a seat to which he felt he had been duly elected was permitted to enter the room unless upon that list, even for the purpose of presenting his credentials and his claim to be admitted as a delegate or to offer a protest against the person sitting as a delegate in his place. And thus, with a quadruple guard of police at the door, keeping out all whose names were not on that list, was this new Committee organized.

A Committee on Contested Seats was, however, thought necessary, in order to show an apparent fairness on the part of the thus manufactured majority of the General Committee. That Committee was to consist of seven, and was subsequently appointed by the President, who, with the announcement of the names, stated that he "could not fail to recognize the fact of a majority and minority in the General Committee," and that he "found a Committee notoriously composed in respect to existing disputes of a majority and a minority," and insisting that it was his duty to so select this Subcommittee, that a majority of it should be taken from those composing the majority of the General Committee. But what were the "existing disputes?" There was no dispute whatever except the single question, Who were entitled to seats from those five contesting districts? and this question could not be called a "dispute," inasmuch as its determination depended upon evidence not then before the Committee.

After the appointment of this Committee the remainder of the history of this reorganization can be told in a few words. The Committee had several meeting, heard oral statements of witnesses, which were taken down by a stenographer, but which a majority of the Subcommittee refused to have written out, and which testimony never was submitted to the General Committee. The new General Committee met in special session on Monday evening, 14th March, to hear the report of this sub-committee. It was about 7 o'clock of that evening before the Chairman of that Subcommittee announced to the members of his Committee the report which the majority had agreed upon, thus giving the other members of this Committee but about half half an hour to prepare a minority report. The General Committee met as above stated, and the Chairman of that Subcommittee made a report in each district, and each of which was precisely alike in its language, excepting the name of the district, although no two districts rested on the same state of facts. No fact or reason was given in the report as a basis for its conclusion, but each report simply stated that the Committee had heard the statement, &c., and were of the opinion that the sitting members were entitled to their seats. The minority of the Committee, by Hon. WM. A. DARLING, made a report giving facts, reasons and arguments why in some of the districts no regular election had been held, and recommending that new elections—and in one instance a new enrolment—be had. The recommendations of the minority of the Committee would have resulted in harmonizing matters in all the contested districts and throughout the City. The evidence before the Subcommittee clearly warranted such recommendations. It showed that in the enrolment and election in these districts frauds had been perpetrated to such an extent as to render the election irregular and void. In some instances Democrats controlled and carried the election, in another Republicans were kept from the polls by Democratic hirelings; while still in a third, the lights were darkened soon after the polls closed and immediately after the ballots were emptied from the box upon the table, and one Inspector was seen to take ballots from his pocket and throw them upon the ballots upon the table, while showers of ballots were thrown upon the table by persons standing near the inspectors. Well, the Committee reported, and then the delegates whose seats were contested, voted so as to make a majority in adopting the majority report, and thus virtually voted to retain each other in their seats, while in two of the largest districts the sitting members were allowed to vote to retain their own seats.

Such is a brief history of the reorganization of the Republican Party in our City. We have, as the result of the time and labor spent in reorganizing, new rolls in each district as dishonest and corrupt as the old one, and a new General Committee, organized by an outrageous disregard of right and justice.

What the great mass of the Republicans of this City, who are not represented by this General Committee, will deem best to do under the circumstances, is a matter for future record. Certain it is, that any harmony which is the result of an usurped and arbitrary power, will be only apparent and of short duration. The Republican Party of this City will not be unified till different counsels prevail, and a different code of political morals exists. Instead of over-reaching craft and shuffling expediency—instead of treachery, deceit and low cunning, we must have frankness, honor and fair dealing as the base of all our actions with each other. Then, and not till then, will there be a harmony which will be lasting. "First pure, then peaceable," is the key which opens the door to political as well as moral harmony.

ARGUS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 9, 1870.

A Denial.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in your paper of March 25, of a lecture by Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, on "Humbug," makes him say that the Colonel of his regiment, on being ordered to "the front," was in ten minutes time afflicted with a mortal disease, whereupon the order was rescinded and this "charlatan Colonel" appeared upon dress-parade.

Mr. HEPWORTH told this story in another way in his book, *The Whip, Hoe and Sword*, on page 23, chapter 2. In this day of sensational preaching, almost any license is permissable, but is it not cowardly to shield one's self behind the pulpit to avenge real or imaginary personal wrongs?

My official position in the regiment enables me to say that there was at no time while I was in the command, (and this was during the whole time of Mr. HEPWORTH's service,) an order to go to "the front," nor was there any order relating to the movement of the regiment disobeyed or delayed, for any cause, nor was there any duty which properly devolved upon the Colonel avoided or neglected by him because of any real or feigned sickness, or at all.

It can hardly be expected of the reverend gentleman to retract his statements, but if he ever reiterates them in either form, or in any form, and it shall come to my knowledge, I will do what I can to give to the public the real cause, in my belief, of Mr. HEPWORTH's repeated attack upon a brave, honorable and faithful officer, a respected merchant and Christian gentleman, with the cause.

I was Adjutant of the regiment of which Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH was, for a very short time, Chaplain. Very truly yours,

ELI C. KINSLEY.

No. 42 COURT-STREET,
BOSTON, Friday, April 8, 1870.

The Wool Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to say a few words more on this wool question? I have not one dollar of direct interest in any woolen mill, but knowing the paramount importance to this country of a proper adjustment of the tariff, I write you on the subject.

There are certain kinds of wool, such as Mestizo and some Cape wools, which have become a necessity to the American manufacturer. This wool has certain felting properties, and besides, a certain softness unknown to American wool, it has certain finishing qualities which render it actually necessary to our manufactures. This kind of wool does not enter into competition with any raised or probably which can be raised in our country. The sheep which grow it are not so hardy as those which produce the coarse wool; they are the product of the "pampas" of South America, where sheep have not to be protected as in our harsher climate. Every intelligent woolen manufacturer knows that to protect this wool is as mistaken as it would be to protect tropical fruits. Every woolen manufacturer in the civilized world, except in the United States, gets it, or its equivalent, duty free. Ours have to pay a duty of one hundred per cent. for this wool! It is almost impossible now for our manufacturers to compete with the cheap capital, cheap products and cheap labor of Germany and Belgium were they enabled to get this particular textile free or at a revenue duty simply. This is clearly apparent to every thinking, practical man, and yet Mr. GREELEY is exerting himself to continue this unjust, illogical and stupid protective duty of one hundred per cent! His arguments show the need of experimental knowledge on the subject. In the Weekly *Tribune* of the 30th March, he favors the introduction of coarse wools because they come from these "pampas, where sheep are never fed nor sheltered," and here in these indispensable fine wools is precisely such a case, with the other most striking fact besides, viz., that these fine wools cannot possibly be produced in our country!

Is it not just such unreasonable and unjust exactions as those, and the dogmatic and repulsive way they are supported and defended, which create that feeling of opposition to the protective system? Because a judicious and demonstrative system of protection is presumably advantageous to the development of the manufacturing and mechanical skill of a new country, it surely does not logically follow that products which the same country cannot produce, but which are a prime necessity to the very existence of its manufacturing and mechanical ability, should also be protected by a hundred per cent. duty. Who is benefitted by this duty? Not the wool-grower, for his wool cannot take the place of this soft, felting wool. The American wool is a mixing wool. It surely is not the manufacturer who pays this unreasonable duty. Who then? I reply, the Belgian and German manufacturers, and to a man they and their agents are in favor of this very duty which Mr. GREELEY is endeavoring, in bad taste, and worse temper to force on our people. The losers are patently the wool-growers, for this crippling of the manufacturer throws the benefit to the foreign manufacturer, and takes from our own the ability to compete successfully with him and, of course, to create a demand for American wool.

D. W. V.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

New-York East Conference—Services in the Seventh-Street Church—Ordination of Deacons and Elders.

The Seventh-street M. E. Church was crowded yesterday morning, when Bishop AMES preached upon the subject of "Christian Courtesy," basing his remarks upon the last chapter of St. Paul's Letter to the Romans. He said there existed a great difference of opinion in regard to the inspiration of the Scriptures; but there is this difficulty in sitting in judgment upon such writings, that it presupposes the ability of the critic to do the thing better. Very general objections are raised to the opening and closing sentences of St. Paul's epistles, and especially to this one, which the critics say teaches nothing but courtesy. But even that is well worth our attention. Courtesy and good breeding have much to do with our success in life, and nothing is little that has to do with a man's or woman's success. Christian courtesy is everywhere enjoined in the Scriptures. The Bishop then drew lessons of its importance from mercantile, legal and other professions, and said that he who now occupies the second highest office in the gift of the people, has obtained his popularity through his genial, courteous disposition. He makes friends wherever he goes. And his (the Bishop's) experience as a superintendent in the Church enabled him to know that the people more frequently ask for ministers who are courteous and gentlemanly and kind than those that are eloquent. And he could look back through a ministerial experience of forty years, and recall to mind a host of ministers who have failed because they lacked this Christian courtesy. In reading compositions or listning to conversation we are sometimes more impressed with what is omitted than with what is said. The minister in his sermon goes over certain ground, and we listen expecting him to say something which shall strike a responsive chord in our own hearts, but he doubles the cape and sails back again without saying it. The silence of some ministers during the late war was just as potential and as remarkable as the utterances of others. Now, said the Bishop, apply this rule to Rome and the scenes that are being enacted there. What would not the Pope give to have just one line more inserted in this chapter, Paul greeting Peter as his superior in office and Christ's vicegerent. But there is an ominous silence thereon. A great man is not supposed nor expected to attend to details. But the men who try to shun hard work are not the men who make their mark in the community. He knew men who had worked much harder to shirk duty than they would have done to meet it like men. The influence of such a worker as Paul goes forth like a power through the world, and the falling down of every King and every throne of earth would not create such a shock as the blotting out of his words and his example from among men. Paul greatly desired to visit Rome. So do many others, but from very different motives. He desired it that he might impart some spiritual gift to the Church there. These salutatory passages furnish us the true and infallible standard of judging things in the Christian Church. In England blood is the test—an ancient ancestry. And it must be admitted that the post of honor there is the furthest away from the head of the family. In this country wealth is the test. And narrowing the circle we shall find that around Madison-square, where Miss Flora McFlimsey resides, fashion and the cost of dress is the standard. It is refreshing to turn from these to the standard by which God and the great Apostle to the Gentiles judges men. He honors them because they have been his fellow-helpers; because they have faithfully loved and served God; because they have sustained churches in their houses. The Bishop here dwelt with great feeling upon family religion, and illustrated its effects upon the community by several incidents. He remembered in his young manhood an aged friend of his who had planted such a church in a log cabin on the borders of Lake Erie, from which has sprung four excellent churches and congregations within twenty-five years. He paid compliments to the zeal and energy of the ministers of the present day, and did not think them inferior to any of their predecessors. He was not among those who think that the former days were better than these. He did not think the Methodist Church was ever better; its rich men were never more liberal; the family altar was never so strong, nor family religion so pure and extensive as at present, and he thanked God that this is so.

At the close of the sermon, the following young ministers were ordained deacons: E. H. Dutcher, J. J. Reed, G. P. Maines, D. McMullin, and R. B. Christopher. Drs. SCUDDER and PEASE assisted the Bishop in the services, as prescribed in the discipline, and, after singing the doxology, the benediction was pronounced by Dr. CURRY.

A general Sunday-school Union Meeting was held at 2 P. M., which was addressed by Rev. J. H. VINCENT and others. Bishop AMES ordained elders in Forsyth-street M. E. Church, at 3 P. M. The Conference is to assemble this morning, as usual, at 9 o'clock.

New-York Conference.

There was a love feast in the Thirtieth-street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, in which a large number of ministers and others participated. At 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. KYNNETT, agent of the Church-extension Society, preached, after which Bishop JANES ordained a class of young men to the diaconate. The anniversary of the Sunday-school Union was held in Jane-street Church at 3 P. M., at which Rev. R. M. STRATTON, Rev. A. LONGACRE and Rev. W. P. ABBOTT delivered addresses. Rev. Dr. MILEY preached in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-fourth-street, in the morning, to a large congregation, and in the evening Rev. JESSE F. PECK, D.D., occupied the pulpit. At the close of the sermon Bishop JANES ordained a class of deacons to the eldership. The Conference Temperance Society will hold its annual meeting this evening in Thirtieth-street Church, at which time Revs. G. C. ESRAY, J. Y. BATES, GEORGE CLARKE and Hon. HORACE GREELEY will speak.

Dr. Blaisdell Sent Back to State Prison.

A few days ago the TIMES called attention to the fact that Dr. ALVAH BLAISDELL, the well-known whisky distiller, had been allowed to remain at the Ludlow-street Jail at the close of the Fullerton trial, in which he was a witness, instead of being taken back to State Prison to serve out his sentence. We now have to announce that he has been ordered back to prison by District-Attorney PIERREPONT, and is probably under confinement there at the present time. The order for his return dispelled all hopes which he entertained of receiving a pardon from the Government. It is said that he is in the habit of obtaining extra accommodations at Sing Sing by an outlay of $25 a week among the keepers, and that he is privileged to wear better clothing than the ordinary convicts.

THE NEW EXCISE LAW.

The Mixture of Incongruities—Legislative Blundering—An Act Without a Penalty—Lager and Sunday—What Liquor Pedlars Say About it.

The long-promised legislation with reference to the sale of liquor has at last been ground out of the law-making mill at Albany, and the result is an enactment which ought to give satisfaction to every member of the liquor-dealing fraternity in the State. Some of the provisions of the law are not so clear as they might have been made—but perfection is scarcely to be expected in these days—and others are so positive in their language that when taken in connection with other provisions of the same act, they amount to flat contradictions. The lager-beer dealers are in a quandry whether or not the law as passed gives them permission to dispense the beverage which cheers, and in large quantities inebriates, on Sundays or not. Perhaps if they peruse this article carefully they may be enlightened.

THE NEW LAW.

The Excise law as passed has been incorrectly printed in the papers, and for this reason those who have undertaken to analyze it have given the task up in disgust. There are, however, grave errors in the first two sections of the law, which are so prominent that it is a wonder that they were not at once discovered and rectified.

The law applies to the whole State. The first section provides that there shall be Commissioners of Excise in each of the cities, incorporated villages and towns in the State. There shall be three Commissioners in the cities, who are to be appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. In incorporated villages the President and three members of the Board of Trustees are to act, and in towns the Commissioners shall consist of the Supervisor, and Justices of the Peace. The second section specifies the manner in which the Commissioners in cities shall be selected. The Mayor shall nominate and the Aldermen confirm or reject. The present Commissioners of Excise for the Metropolitan District are to continue to exercise the duties of the office until such appointments or some one of them shall be made in such cities respectively. Here is blunder number one, for under this section the Metropolitan Commissioners of Excise could hold office until the Excise Board was organized in every city in the State, which might possibly be for a very long period. Commissioners of Excise in cities hold office for three years and shall be paid a salary of $2,500.

The next section provides that the Commissioners shall meet in their respective cities, villages and towns on the first Monday of May in each year, and thereafter on the first Monday of each month, or oftener, for the purpose of granting licenses.

Section four fixes the fee for a license to sell less than five gallons at not less than $30, nor more than $150. Unlicensed persons may keep and dispose of liquors, &c., at wholesale, but no portion of the same must be drank on the premises.

The next section makes provision for closing liquor-stores between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning.

Section six re-enacts so much of the act of April 16, 1857, as does not conflict with the present act—and here is where the Sunday clause comes in—and repeals the act of April 14, 1866, which creates the Metropolitan Board of Excise.

The next section fixes the pay of Commissioners in towns and villages at $3 per day, but declares that they shall not have a clerk. The excise moneys in those localities are to be expended for the support of the poor, and in cities are to be paid into the city treasury. The expenses for books and stationery in towns and villages are to be audited and paid as other charges are. No provision is made for a clerk to the City Commissioners, nor have they authority to spend a dollar for stationery, counsel, or other purposes of that character.

THE PENALTIES.

No penalty is imposed in the new law for violations of this act. But as the law of 1857 is re-enacted in part the provisions of that act will apply. This act imposed a fine to be collected by due process of law, and if liquor was sold on Sunday an arrest could not be made unless a warrant was obtained. The law of 1866, which is now repealed, made it a misdemeanor to sell on Sunday, and for this offense an arrest could be made without warrant. The Police were instructed to enforce that act, but not a word is said in the new law respecting its enforcement, and that portion is left to be covered by the law of 1857.

THE OLD LAW.

The act of 1857 was, as our readers well remember, practically a dead letter in this City, and Brooklyn especially. Those liquor-dealers who desired to keep open on Sunday did so in defiance of the law, and were unmolested. If complained of, the penalty was so difficult of collection that the "remedy was worse than the disease." To all intents and purposes there was "free trade in liquor" under that act, and our Teutonic fellow-citizens enjoyed all the liberty they desired. Those dealers who desired to do so took out a license, but it gave them no protection, for if their neighbors chose to sell without license they did so, and "there was none to make them afraid."

OPINIONS OF THE LAW.

The Legislature doubtless intended to enact a law which should "regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," and not at one fell swoop wipe out the Metropolitan Excise law and leave the statute book a blank in this respect. They have, by the passage of the present bill, heeded the demands of the law and order portion of the community to a certain extent, but it remains to be seen how the new enactment will work.

Persons competent to judge of these matters assert that there are holes enough in the patched up enactment to enable a "coach and four to be driven through it," and that the law will not bear the scrutiny of the Courts when officers undertake to enforce it.

The lager-beer dealers are a little anxious respecting the Sunday clause, which seems to be all that they care about, and the editors of German papers especially, have been puzzling their brains over a typographical error in the law as printed, trying to discover what was meant, and concluding that there was a colored individual in the wood-pile. The sixth section of the law, as printed in the papers, designated the act which was re-enacted as the law of "April 16, 1867." There was no Liquor law passed on that date, and it is discovered that the figures were misprinted, and should have been 1857. This disposes of that puzzle.

The dealers in spirituous liquors do not appear very much worried over the new law. They have been enjoying immunity from the penal provisions of the Metropolitan Excise law for a long time, and have sold liquor as they pleased. The Excise Commissioners saw in the advent of a Democratic Legislature a sure indication that their powers would soon cease, and therefore took no trouble to enforce a law which might soon be repealed. For the past three months those liquor dealers who wished to sell on Sundays have done so, not openly, it is true, but by the back and side-door process.

Now that the Excise law has been repealed, it is thought that people who keep corner groceries will go into the business openly; that the number of liquor saloons will multiply, and that all the appliances which were used to keep places "effectually closed" will be at once dispensed with.

The proprietors of first-class houses will, it is said, make little or no change in their manner of doing business. They generally have "regular customers," who have learned the "ins and outs" of the premises, and therefore there is no occasion for a throwing open of doors on Sunday. Under the new law, one hour more is added at night, but it is doubtful if the places will be closed as promptly at 1 as they were before at 12 o'clock.

The keepers of the second and lower class of houses will, it is thought, feel so much rejoiced at the abolition of the restraints imposed by the Excise law that they will celebrate the victory over law and order in some extravagant manner to signify their contempt for legal enactments restraining the sale of liquor during prohibited hours, and will keep open house and hold high carnival.

The effects of the new law will be sensibly felt by the tax-payers. There are now, in round numbers, 6,000 licensed places in the City of New-York, which have yielded a handsome revenue to the public treasury. It is presumed that under the new law not one-third of these places will be licensed.

The Brooklyn Police Law—More Blunders of Legislation.

The Brooklyn Police bill is a rich specimen of blundering legislation as it stands. It was passed April 5. The clause in the bill, "This act shall take effect immediately," was stricken out, so that by law the act takes effect on the 25th of April. The patrolmen and doormen of the force are continued, but the Inspector, Captain and Sergeants are dismissed by the operation of the act. The law provides that the Commissioners appointed under the act shall assume their duties on the 1st of May. It will be seen that from the 25th of April to the 1st of May there will be no Inspector, Captains or Sergeants in command of the patrolmen and doormen, who will be for five days simply a mob without a leader.

The attention of Senator MURPHY has been called to this error in the bill, and it will doubtless be corrected by "special legislation" in time to be available.

Theft in a House of Ill-Fame.

ANNA M. MORGAN, representing herself to be a servant, and stating that she resided in Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, came before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, for the purpose of making a complaint against Mrs. MARY COOPMAN, alleged to be the keeper of a Broadway assignation house. She said that she attended a lecture at the Cooper Institute on Saturday evening, in company with a friend, and that she subsequently started uptown, taking, as she supposed, a Third-avenue car. She found, however, that it was a University-place car, and made her mistake known to the conductor. The latter manifested considerable solicitude for her, and offered to escort her to a hotel, or some place of safety. She said that he took her to Mrs. COOPMAN's house, and there committed an assault upon her. Subsequently she went to bed in the same house without disrobing herself. She was awakened by feeling a person working at her watch-chain, who proved to be Mrs. COOPMAN. She also discovered that her watch had been stolen. She jumped from a second-story window in making her escape from the house. Mrs. COOPMAN was arrested by Policeman MCCANNELL, of the Twentieth Precinct, and was held to answer.

THE TRIAL OF M'FARLAND.

Interesting Evidence to be Presented Today.

Tge trial of this important and interesting case will be continued this morning in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT. What witnesses will be introduced it is impossible to say, as such matters are not revealed by the counsel. It is presumed that Mrs. OLIVER, the daughter of FRANCIS MCFARLAND—who it is alleged died insane—will be examined to show the condition of her father's mind at the time and previous to his death. It is said that Surgeon-General HAMMOND will be put upon the stand as an expert, to sustain the theory of insanity of MCFARLAND, which has been set up by the defense.

It is asserted that the wife of the defendant has been summoned, and that she will appear in a day or two. If this statement is true, the attempt to place her upon the witness stand will open the whole question of the Astor House marriage ceremony, and pave the way for the introduction of Rev. Messrs. BEECHER and FROTHINGHAM to the witness stand, and also as well as of all those who "assisted" in that ceremony. That the defense intend to examine these gentlemen is well understood, and it is very probable that the District-Attorney and his associate, Judge DAVIS, will strenuously oppose any steps which will lead to the opening up of this very delicate and painful phase of the subject.

From the arguments used in the opening by Mr. SPENCER, and from observations which have been made by Mr. GRAHAM from time to time thus far during the trial, it is presumed that everything which relates to this case, directly or remotely, will be offered in evidence, and no pains will be spared to have it admitted by the Court. This being the case, the trial will grow in interest day by day until the grand culmination.

A Pastor Entering a New Field.

Yesterday the Thirteenth-street Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, in this City, welcomed its newly-chosen pastor, Rev. H. POWELL, who for the past nineteen years has been in charge of the College-street Church, of the same denomination in Cincinnati. He preached afternoon and evening to large congregations, who listened eagerly to his eloquently-delivered discourses on timely themes. On Tuesday evening last the members of the Cincinnati Church assembled in the main audience-room, where they regretfully bade their beloved pastor farewell. The occasion was a very impressive one. Besides the members of that Church, many other influential citizens and several eminent clergymen of Cincinnati and elsewhere were present. Rev. Mr. HARRIS, of Columbus, Ohio, and others, spoke briefly. Allusions were made frequently to Mr. POWELL's ability to organize and build up churches, which he had done to a large extent in the North-west. One of the speakers called him "an informal Bishop." He left his own congregation nearly four times as numerous as he had found it, and during the past few weeks nearly fifty were received into membership. Mr. POWELL's ministry in New-York will, doubtless, be as successful as it was in the West.

Aid for the Hebrews of West Russia.

The following additional donations to the Fund for the relief of the suffering in West Russia are acknowledged by the Executive Committee of the Hebrew Board of Delegates:

Simeon Lodge, No. I. O. B. B., Titusville, Penn. (served donation)	$18 50
Israelites of Leavenworth, Kansas, through A. Loris and Rev. Dr. Machol	127 10
Purim Association, Leavenworth, Kansas, 75...	202 10
Maimonides Lodge, No. 46, I. O. B. B., Nashville, Tenn.	10 00
Mendelsohn Lodge, No. 40, I. O. B. B., Louisville, Ky.	50 00
Jacob H. Schiff, New-York	100 00
Benjamin J. Hart, New-York	20 00
Cong. B'nai Berith, Wilkesbarre, Penn., through H. Ansbacher	30 00

Donations will be received and gratefully acknowledged by Abraham Hart, President, No. 430 Library-street, Philadelphia; Benjaman J. Hart, Vice-President, No. 659 Broadway, New-York; Leopold Cohn, Vice-President, No. 218 West Thirty-ninth-street, New-York; Alexander S. Saroni, Treasurer, No. 83 Leonard-street, New-York; Myer S. Isaacs, Secretary, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

Court Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
17—Peters vs. Fancher.
59—Russell vs. Ball.
83—Buckley vs. Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
84—Allaire vs. Myers.
90—Howe vs. Rice.
92—Maltby vs. Maltby.
102—Read vs. Freeman.
103—Watson vs. Gardner.
105—Doughty vs. Canfield.
106—Bowne vs. Duryea.
107—King vs. King.
108—Same vs. Same.
126—Day vs. Tibbitts.
124—Griers vs. Griers.
143—Helfrick vs. Gibson.

Nos.
148—In re. Kernan, &c.
152—Stricker vs. Mathews.
162—Crocker vs. Crocker.
171—Wehle vs. Spelman.
174—Wenberger vs. Sackendorf.
195—Felt vs. Bufford.
197—Sprague vs. Sprague.
198—Sauer vs. Bassett.
200—Nesbitt vs. Shepard.
205—Tansig vs. Dayton.
219—The People vs. Coulter.
222—Chenoweth vs. Chenoweth.

The call commences at No. 230. In re the steam-ship Circassian.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., Barnard and Carroll, J. J. —Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Non-enumerated Motions.

No.
20—Dexter vs. Norton.

No.
39—Walker vs. Pres., &c., of Granite Bank.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
1—Sauren vs. Kelly.
3—Vetterlein vs. Cullman.
4—Bishop vs. Taggart.
7—Parker vs. Barrett.
10—Lahens vs. Dupasseur.
11—Cochran vs. Dinsmore.
12—Goddard vs. Mallory.
13—Hunt vs. Sanger.
14—Benedict vs. Wolff.
16—Gordon vs. Quigley.
17—Pike vs. Orcutt.
18—Lanier vs. Barned Banking Co.
26—Tracy vs. McElroan.
27—Coggill vs. McAloney.

Nos.
30—Perkins vs. McDavitt.
31—Wright vs. Rowland.
32—McKee vs. Burrell.
34—Isaacs vs. The Third-av. R. R. Co.
35—White vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.
36—White vs. Corlies.
37—Bendall vs. Peterson.
38—Garner vs. Bird.
39—Low vs. Hall.
40—Le Roy vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
41—Tracy vs. Altmayer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
1399—Wolpert vs. Bleecker-st. and F. F. R. R.
1561—Bell vs. Noble.
4171—E. Ward et al. vs Turl.
1379—Otis vs. McDavitt.
1387—Morehead vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1463—Hube vs. Nessler.
1323—Brower vs. Clark.

Nos.
1379—Otis vs. McDavitt.
1425—Levy vs. Cassidy.
1437—Jones vs. Thurber.
1477—Smit vs. Hart.
1487—Masters vs. Wakeman.
1529—Bennett vs. Brinker.
1531—Howard vs. Erkenbrack.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
1644—Riley vs. Weeks.
450—Young &c., vs. Western Union Tel. Co.
1354—Elsberg vs. Swarts.
1250—Sturne vs. Williams.
1814—Vincent vs. Sands.
2124—Mayer vs. Apfel.
1472—Lynch vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
2056—Ryan, by guardian, vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.

Nos.
1122—Kerr vs. The Forty-second-st., Grand-st. R. R. Co.
1588—Minturn vs. Stewart.
1482—Sheib vs. Dry D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
974—Boggis vs. Walter.
1050—Weed vs. Glen Cove Starch Manuf. Co.
2150—Steinhart vs. Doellner.
2112—Barnett vs. Wallace.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
20—Marejon vs. Martinez.
40—Coyle vs. Coyle.

Nos.
41—Cory vs. Long.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
895—Simm vs. O'Donnell.
537—Cammeron vs. Perry.
538—Same vs. Same.
686—Livingston vs. Bellamy.
705—Henlon vs. Pease.
724—Everts vs. Christman.
777—Sterns vs. Lowenstein.
780—Reddan vs. Hodge.

Nos.
811—Weinschenck vs. Sevein, Jr.
854—Clark vs. Johnston.
865—Mansfield vs. Van Emberg.
866—Brew vs. Healey.
932—Miller vs. Boughton.
935—Humphrey vs. Davidson.
939—Arnoux vs. New-York Central R. R. Co.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
512—Nelson vs. Carr.
559—Mooney vs. Judson.
700—Niver vs. Looran.
713—Thompson vs. Wasson.
735—Tysen vs. The Guymarcs Lead Co.
806—Burns vs. Thompson.
815—Niver vs. Frazee.
827—Reed vs. Wehle.
877—Farrell vs. Robertson.
879—Tallman vs. Gordon.
888—Farrell vs. Reilay.
890—Somborn vs. Mehl.

Nos.
907—Tompkins vs. Cushman.
920—Rouse vs. McCarten.
921—Davis vs. McCarten.
923—Barnhoeft vs. Helmerdinger.
928—Trapp vs. Hecker.
929—Same vs. Same.
931—Hauser vs. Aml.
936—Miller vs. Ashton.
938—Dean vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.

KINGS COUNTY COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.

Nos.
127—Tice vs. Libby.
13—Henshanz vs. Rowland.
165—Palmer vs. Rosenfield.
188—Johnson vs. Fitel.
201—Rund vs. Rund.
3—Boyd vs. Currie.
9—DeGraw vs. Elmore.
24—Richard vs. Hanan.
27—Williams vs. New-Amsterdam Fire Ins. Company.
28—Williams vs. Mechanics and Traders Fire Ins. Company.
83—Wood vs. Central Park N. and E. River Railroad Company.
117—Central Bank of Brooklyn vs. Hammett et al.

Nos.
213—Stenton vs. Newcomb et al.
214—Kirk vs. Thompson.
215—Meyer vs. Thomas.
216—Hines vs. Wallace et al.
217—Schwind vs. Martin.
218—Whitman vs. Seaman and Fallon.
219—Hirsch vs. Dunkent.
220—Matta vs. Matta.
221—Muller vs. Carter & Hulfned.
222—Simmons vs. Eclectic Medical College of New-York.
223—Knaedelback vs. Herld.
226—Fahey vs. Burger et al.
227—Boyd et al. vs. Boynton et al.
228—Dotr vs. Tobitt.
136—Schindler vs. Harrison.
169—Bendall vs. McAleenan et all.
199—Burnett vs. Kimball et al.
201—Rund vs. Rund.
207—Donnell vs. Smith et al.
208—McGinnis vs. Moran.
211—Lewis et al. vs. Wood.
212—Card vs. Boyden.

229—Same vs. Same.
230—Stanley vs. O'Hagan.
231—Cunningham vs. Thompson.
232—Ennis vs. Bertis.
233—Melville vs. Collart.
234—Waggoner vs. Hill et al.
236—Milbank vs. Miller.
235—Cockle vs. Scranton.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN—APRIL 11.

Held by Thompson, J.

Nos.
65—Davis vs. Aytes.
66—Hoar vs. Lee.
80—Richardson vs. Swift.
83—Dugan et al. vs. Antrim.
84—Lallan vs. O'Leary.
86—Meal vs. Otterson.
87—Washburn vs. Rowan.
88—Culhene vs. Connery.
89—McKee vs. Debarry.
90—McGivney vs. Murphy.
91—Amson et al. vs. Cohen.
92—Brown et al. vs. Townsend.

Nos.
93—Boylan vs. Father Matthews' U. T. A. T. B. Society No. 1.
94—Carroll vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.
95—Riley et al. vs. Kelsey.
96—Gross vs. Lenz.
97—Riley et al. vs. Turnbull et al.
98—Vreeland vs. Hildreth Sr.
100—Shirley et al. vs. Kirby et al.
101—Kaysey vs. Campbell, Sheriff.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 9, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	114¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.c	114¾
2,250	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	106¼
5,000	do..........	106¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	106½
100,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111¼
4,500	do..........	111⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64...	110¾
6,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........	108¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68...	109¾
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3..........	109⅜
12,000	do.........c	109⅜
500	do......small	108½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..	105¾
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	106⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	59⅞
50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	53
5,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	70½
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	70¾
1,000	N. Car. St. 6s...	46¾
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s n	22½
10,000	do...bet. call	22¾
6,000	Mo. St. 6s......	92⅞
10,000	Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & F. S. R	75
1,000	Erie 2d M., '79.	94
2,000	Union Pac. R. 1st M..........	84⅞
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s..........	98⅞
30,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.....	104⅞
1,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.....	97¾
3,000	do..........	98
3,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
4,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv..........	91½
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st Iowa div.....	87
2,000	do..........	88
2,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	81¼
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	91½
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d..	96¼
15,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M..........	81
3,000	Tol., & W. E. Bds..........	79¾
10,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st West. Div....	79
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s Bds..ex int	98
5,000	Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st	91
10,000	do..........	90½
2,000	Lake S. Div. B's	89¼
5	Seventh Ward Bk	109
13	Cent. Nat. Bank..	110
40	Ninth Nat. Bank	111
75	Tenth Nat. Bank.	105
17	Fourth N. Bank..	105¼
8	Del. & H. Canal..	117¼
5	do..........	117⅝
100	Canton Co.......	65¼
100	do...bet. call	65⅞
100	do..........	65¾
1500	Pac. Mail..........	36⅜
400	do...bet. call	36⅜
100	Mariposa Pf...b.c.	13
75	Adams Ex..........	61
10	A. M. U. Ex......	38
200	U. S. Ex. bet. call	42¼
200	N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call..........	92⅞
20,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs, bet. c.	89¼
50	Erie..........	25
500	do..........b30	25¼
600	Lake S. & M. S..	87⅜
200	Chi. & N. W.. b60	73⅝
100	do..........	73½
100	do...bet. call	73½
100	do..........	73
20	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	84¼
50	do..........	84⅝
500	N. J. Cen. R......	104
300	do..........	104¼
100	do..........	104⅛
200	Chic. & R. I...b. c.	115⅜
200	do..........	115½
100	do..........	115⅜
400	Mil. & St. P......	59⅞
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	73⅞
600	do..........	73¾
200	do..........	73⅝
300	Tol., W. & W......	47¼
300	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar..........	93⅞
90	do..........	93⅞
5	do..........	94
140	do...bet. call	93⅞
50	Alt. & T. H......	38⅞
200	do..........	39
500	Ohio & Miss......	29⅛
300	Del., L. & W......	103
30	do..........	103⅛
214	Morris & Essex..	91⅛
100	do..........	91⅛
400	Bos., H. & E. R.	4¼
50	Dub. & S. C. R.	106⅛
600	Col., C. & Ind. C.	17¾
100	do..........	17⅞

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$11,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111⅜
6,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64, s3..........	110¼
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	110⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..........	109⅛
39,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new.........s3	109⅛
$10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	109⅛
350,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3..........	109⅜
10,000	do..........	109⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	110
16,500	do..........	109⅞
51,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	106⅛
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	111⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n., b30..........	53
10,000	do..........	53
10,000	do..........	53⅛
9,000	S. Car. St. new. Jan. and July	81⅞
500	do..........	81
8,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	92⅞
5,000	Union P. 1st M	84⅞
2,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st M. bds..........	87⅞
10	Continental Bank	98
100	Canton Co.......	66⅛
200	do..........	65⅞
100	Mariposa Pf......	13
50	Del. & Hud. Ca...	117⅞
100	Pacific M...bet. c.	36⅞
100	West. Un. Tel. b.c	32⅞
30	Wells-Fargo Ex..	20
$10,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer..........	89¾
200	Harlem R. R......	143
500	Reading..........	98⅞
500	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	87⅛
200	Clev. & Pitts......	100⅞
400	N. J. Central......	104
400	Chic. & N. W. b.c.	73⅞
400	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	73⅞
300	T., W. & W........	48⅞
300	do..........	48⅞
100	do...bet. call	48¼
100	Del., L. & W. R.	103
26	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar..........	94
200	Morris & Essex..	91⅞
50	Ohio & Miss Pf..	72¼
100	Dub. & S. C. R. b.c	107

MONDAY, April 11—A. M.

The general Trade of the past week in the Dry-goods' line was not very satisfactory to Importers or Domestic Commission men. The entries of Foreign Goods, however, continue on a liberal scale, and the amount marketed for the week was about two millions in value. In General Foreign Merchandise there is more doing and a large fleet of West India vessels with Sugar arrived on Thursday and Friday, after being sometime delayed by contrary winds. The East India cargoes have also been numerous for a week or two past. The Customs duties for the week were close upon three millions, and the promise for April altogether is rather better than last season, when the month yielded at this port $10,936,000, and at all the ports about $16,000,000. In the line of Exports the business of the week was comparatively light from New-York, but again heavy from the Cotton ports of the South. The clearances of Cotton, exclusively of New-York, were 57,362 bales. The whole receipts for the week were 42,490 bales, a gain of 8,792 bales on the corresponding week of the last Cotton season. The crop receipts are now 2,443,986 bales, against 1,878,188 bales last year; the clearances to foreign markets 1,604,691 bales, against 1,964,579 bales in 1869, making a difference to our Foreign Exchanges of full sixty millions Gold since September 1, the beginning of the Cotton season.

The advance in Money to 6@7 ₱ cent. noticed in our last weekly review is fully established, but notwithstanding another unfavorable Bank Average any other day there is no appearance of a further rise in rates. The balances offered at 6 ₱ cent. on call to the leading Brokers, at the close of the week, were fully equal to their wants. The Banks are still $11,500,000 stronger in their lawful Money basis than at this time last year when Money commanded from the Brokers the equivalent of 10@12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum and Railway Stocks were rising on this dear market. The Foreign Exchanges have been advanced from 108½ to 109 ₱ cent. for 60 days' London and the price of Gold from 111⅛ to 113⅛ ₱ cent. A large sum of Bankers' 60-day acceptances have recently been sold on the Street at 5 ₱ cent per annum, when made payable in Gold, and 6½ ₱ cent. per annum when payable in Currency, and the impression is that the proceeds of the latter went into Gold at 111⅞@112 ₱ cent. Other Bankers as negotiators of new Railway Loans abroad, made payable in Gold, have an indirect interest in higher Gold, until they can draw, to advantage, for the proceeds, and it was intimated on Saturday that some of the leading Share speculators also went into Gold, causing a sudden advance to 113⅜@113⅝ ₱ cent.

These various interests in Wall-street,—not to speak of certain heavy importers uptown who anticipated their Spring wants for Customs and Exchange by buying enormously some months ago at 125@122@120 ₱ cent., calculating, but not with their usual sagacity, that the price could not go much lower,—are now talking higher Gold, and their combined influence would seem to be powerful enough to make higher figures. At the same time, as we remarked in our Sunday edition, the fact must not be lost sight of that the surplus Gold in the Treasury is very large and that if forty or fifty millions of this surplus can be conveniently utilized by being turned into United States 5-20s, thereby saving three millions per annum of Gold Interest to the Treasury, the Admistration at Washington, sooner than have Gold advance again to high figures, to the unsettling of trade and to the damage of our improving Public Credit at home and abroad, *will be very apt to order the exchange.* The sales of Gold were at 112¾@112⅞@113@113⅛@113¼@113⅜ ₱ cent. The market was strong through the day, and the price after the close of the regular boards was 113⅛@113⅜ ₱ cent.

The theory that the Treasury cannot spare much Gold, because of accumulating Gold

Interest on the Public Debt, is the old story of the *Bull* speculators in the Gold Room over again. They lose sight of the fact that while Interest is accumulating, the Customs revenues are accumulating at the same time, and at the rate of $15,000,000 to $17,000,000 per month, against less than $10,000,000 per month Interest, exclusive of the accumulation on the Bonds belonging to the Sinking Fund, and that no part of the Interest due, except at the half-yearly periods designated in the several classes of Bonds. If there was danger ahead that the world of trade is soon to come to an end and no more Customs to be received on Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Metals, Dry goods, &c, there might be some plausibility in the argument. But taking the actual figure and the reasonable state of things as we find them, the Treasury holds to-day $109,277,875 in Gold against which, by the record at Washington, on Saturday, the outstanding Certificates of Gold Deposits with the Government, amounted to $37,277,375, and this morning, by the cancellation at the New-York Office of $1,229,000, only $36,048,875. The Government is therefore in the ownership of *seventy-three millions* of Gold, to be increased by the close of April—after another sale of $1,000,000—to be about *eighty millions*.

Coming into the month of May with this large sum—unless, in the meantime, the Administration should order increased sales in April—the Treasury will be called upon, in the first week of the month, for about $10,000,000 Gold Interest in excess of its daily receipts for Customs, while for the remainder of the month the Customs will exceed the Interest payments called for by about $6,000,000; so that the net difference in the stock of Gold at the close of May, at all the Treasury Offices, is scarcely worth considering in connection with the questions of supply or sales. Last May the Gold Interest due to the public was $25,425,687; the amount called for during the month $15,173,439 at New-York and $4,391,742 at the other Offices—together $19,565,201. This May, the amount due to the public will be $24,356,456, the amount likely to be called for, within the month, say $19,000,000, and the Customs receipts of the month $15,000,000 as last year.

We do not present these facts to traverse the new turn of opinion in Wall-street in favor of higher Gold, but simply to illustrate the ample means of the Treasury to make a large and timely exchange for United States 5-20s, while this speculation is going on. And if a substantial demand for Gold for export should appear, so much the better that the Treasury has the ready ability to answer it.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 9, compares as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$414,517
Decrease in Specie	1,099,491
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	2,441,160
Decrease in Deposits	4,659,996
Increase in Circulation	77,689

	Ap'l 10, '69.	Ap'l 9, '70.	Ap'l 2, '70.
National Capital	$74,057,700	$72,937,895	$72,808,600
Local Capital	9,945,616	11,872,148	11,872,148
Total Capital	$84,003,316	$84,810,043	$84,630,748
Loans	257,489,227	272,171,388	271,756,871
Gold and Gold Notes	8,791,543	28,737,032	29,837,183
Other Legal Tenders	48,664,732	47,570,633	50,011,793
Deposits	171,495,580	201,752,134	206,412,430
Circulation	34,009,360	33,754,253	33,676,564
In Sub-Treasury	89,735,195	86,134,213	82,674,338

The Bank Statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Apr. 2, '70.	Apr. 9, '70.	Apr. 10, '69.
On deposit	$206,412,430	$201,752,134	$171,495,580
Circulation	33,676,564	33,754,253	34,009,360
Total	$240,088,994	$235,506,687	$205,104,940
25 ₱ ct. would be	$60,022,248	$58,626,672	$51,276,235
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	79,848,976	76,308,325	57,439,275
Excess	$19,826,728	$17,681,553	$6,163,040
Rate for money	6@7 ₱ ct.	6@7 ₱ ct.	10@12 ₱ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,833,731, against the total entries of $7,982,823 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,109,503, against $3,878,954 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $77,500, against $326,350 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,997,705. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 14,003 bales.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to March 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$24,480,106	February	$23,831,656
August	27,227,202	March 5	7,532,051
September	22,279,489	March 12	7,166,248
October	19,009,219	March 19	4,928,952
November	19,084,197	March 26	6,721,060
December	18,153,434	April 2	5,882,712
January	23,201,519	April 9	6,833,731
Total since July 1			$215,128,782
Against same date in 1869			210,763,672
Increase since July			4,365,110

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$19,082,266	February	$11,940,146
August	18,624,279	March 2	3,524,928
September	17,226,964	March 9	3,902,439
October	19,068,256	March 16	2,536,541
November	17,393,002	March 23	4,219,526
December	18,558,867	March 30	3,559,558
January	12,893,166	April 6	3,109,503
Total since July 1			$156,290,400
Against same time in 1869			121,684,259
Increase since July 1			$34,606,141
Gold, April 9, 1870			113⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, April 10, 1869			133⅜ ₱ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since July 1, 1869, are as follows:

July	$6,474,624	February	$2,194,256
August	3,027,940	March 5	298,453
September	1,763,171	March 12	775,685
October	2,531,076	March 19	810,491
November	1,126,846	March 26	118,091
December	1,732,899	April 2	206,952
January	2,683,392	April 9	77,500
Total since July 1			$23,321,875
Against same date in 1869			31,416,963
Decrease since July 1			$8,095,588

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$10,502,045	July	$17,384,482
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,983
September	12,504,325	September	4,358,338
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,680
November	9,190,801	November	9,992,989
December	6,696,666	December	2,430,597
January	10,152,398	January	17,693,726
February	11,951,925	February	1,749,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April 2	908,876	April 2	133,753
April 9	2,997,705	April 9	174,976
Total	$102,946,371	Total	$67,167,280
Total, 1869	98,807,977	Total, 1869	67,391,636

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		April 10, '69.
American Gold	111⅝@113⅝	133⅝
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110½@111⅝	120¾
Consolidated 5-20s	108⅛@109⅛	113¾
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	106⅛@106⅜	105⅜
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson	91⅞@92⅞	....
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson Scrip	89⅜@90	....
Rock Island	117⅛@116⅛	130⅝
Lake Shore	86⅛@88@87⅛	96⅞
North-western	71⅝@73⅜	84
Reading	97⅞@99⅛	93⅛
North-western Preferred	84@85⅛	96⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛@29⅛	33
Pacific Mail	36⅛@36⅜	92
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛@73⅜	84¾
St. Paul Common	60⅛@61@59⅛	78
New Tennessee 6s	51⅛@53	65⅜
Old North Carolina 6s	46⅛@46⅛	60⅛
Old Virginia 6s	69@70⅛	56⅛
New-Jersey Central	102⅛@103⅛	110⅛

The Bank return is weaker than last Monday on the lawful money basis by $2,395,082. The Gold average is down $1,099,491; Greenbacks $2,441,160; the general line of Deposits $4,659,996. The Loans and Discounts are $414,517 higher than on the previous return. The Treasury during the week received $2,997,705 in Gold for Customs; sold $1,000,000 on Wednesday, and paid out $174,976 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. Money 6 ₱ cent. on call loan and 6½@7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper—the market easy.

The Public Funds on the Stock Exchange were ⅛@½ ₱ cent. higher than on Friday, sympathizing in a partial degree with the rise in Gold, and closing firm in the Afternoon. The Southern State Bonds were generally steady, with less doing in the new Tennessees than on Friday.

In the Railways there was a stronger feeling in New-York Central and a further advance in Reading, while the Western Bonds were barely steady. In the Miscellaneous Stocks Canton land shares rose to 66¾ ₱ cent. After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, APRIL 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅜
American Gold Coin	112⅝	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	53⅛	53
N. Y. Central and Hudson	92⅛	92⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	89⅛	90
Reading Railroad	98⅛	99⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅛	116⅛
North-western Common	73	73⅛
North-western Preferred	84⅛	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	36⅛	36⅛
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Common	59⅛	59⅛
Lake Shore	87⅛	87⅛
Erie	25⅛	25⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛	29⅛
New-Jersey Central	104⅛	103⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 9.

General balance yesterday	$83,744,632	53
Gold receipts	781,563	24
Gold payments	1,261,811	79
Gold balance	79,620,746	30
Currency receipts	504,425	19
Currency payments	370,849	71
Currency balance	2,596,214	91
General balance	83,434,213	50
Customs	552,000	00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,229,000	00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114⅛	5-20s coup., n. 1., 1865	109⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20s reg., 1867	109⅛
5-20s reg., 1862	108⅛	5-20s coup., 1867	109⅛
5-20s coup., 1862	111⅛	5-20s reg., 1868	109⅛
5-20s reg., 1864	108⅛	5-20s coup., 1868	109⅛
5-20s coup., 1864	110⅛	10-40s registered	106
5-20s reg., 1865	107	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20s coup., 1865	110⅛	6s currency	111⅛
5-20s reg., n. 1., 1865	109		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	59	Illinois Canal B., '70	100
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	53	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	70⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
Virginia 6s, n. b.	69⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
Georgia 6s	85	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73	98
Georgia 7s, n. b.	93	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '78	95
North Carolina 6s	49⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '83	95
North Carolina 6s, n. b.	22⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78	98
South Carolina 6s	87	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L.	100
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l to Oct.	81⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	109⅛
Missouri 6s	92⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	109⅛
Missouri 6s, H. & S. J. I.	92⅛	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104
Louisiana 6s	75⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	75⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '86	103⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92⅛	Ill. & S. Iowa, 1st	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	89	Gal. & Chi. 2d	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Chi. & R. I. 1st	100⅛
Erie 1st, Extended	99⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	98
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	94	Morris & Essex 1st	102⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	89⅛	Morris & Essex 2d	96
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	82	Clev. & Tol. S. F'd	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	N. J. Cen., New Bds.	98⅛
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	103	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Mich. Cen. 8s, '82	120	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c., 1st	112	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	93
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d	97	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7 ₱ c.	99⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	93
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M.	95⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	77
Cen. Pacific Bonds	95	Chi. & Alton Income	89
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	84⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	87
Alton & T. H. 1st	95	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	95
A. & T. H. 2d, Pref.	83	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
A. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	82	St. L. & I. M. Bonds	87
Chi. & N. W. S. F'd	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	91⅛
C. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	85
C. & N. W. Ex. Bd.	87	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d.	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	82
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st	92⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	96	Chicago & Mil. 1st	91
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	96	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	81
Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	61⅛
Tol. & W. Equip. Bds.	78⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Gt. West. 1st, '68	101	Bos., H. & E., Guar.	35
Gt. West. 1st, '88	87	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	83
Gt. West. 2d, '93	81	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78⅛

And the following for the City Bank and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	Commonwealth	114
Manhattan	142	Importers' & Traders'	147
Merchants'	125	Park	165
Mechanics'	140	Manuf's' & Merch'ts'	100
Union	130	Central National	108
America	145	Fourth National	105⅛
City	215	Ninth National	110⅛
Phenix	107	Tenth National	105
Tradesmen's	152	Oriental	150
National	115	Gold Exchange	45
Seventh Ward	109	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	110⅛
State of New-York	107⅛	Del. & Hudson Canal	117
Commerce	124	Pennsylvania Coal	210
Mechanics' B'k'g As.	123	Cumberland Coal Pf.	30
Mercantile	120	American Coal	35
American Exchange	114	Canton Co., Baltimore	66⅛
Chatham	170	Western Union Tel.	32
Bank of the Republic	115	Quicksilver Mining	9⅛
Bank of N. America	104	Mariposa Mining	6
Hanover	107	Mariposa Preferred	12⅛
Irving	107	Mariposa Trustee Cer.	42⅛
Metropolitan	140	Boston Water Power	16⅛
Grocers'	100	Adams Express	60⅛
East River	107	Wells Fargo Express	19
Nassau	107	American Express	38
Shoe and Leather	163	U. S. Express	42⅛
St. Nicholas	113	Pacific Mail	36⅛

The very largest regular Dividend ever paid in this country by any one great corporation or State will be paid on Friday next, April 15, by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railway Company. They pay to the stockholders 4 ₱ cent. on $90,000,000 Stock and Scrip, out of six months' net earnings—say $3,600,000 cash—and to the United States Internal Revenue $180,000, by way of 5 ₱ cent. tax upon this Dividend. Within the same six months Mr. VANDERBILT has paid off, without renewal, $2,000,000 of the Mortgage Bonds upon the Hudson River division of this great property, which fell due on the 1st of February. The gross earnings of the Road for the six months were not much short of twelve millions of dollars, or an average of two millions of dollars per month.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 9, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	81	Tar, bbls	850
Dried Fruit, pks	64	Petroleum, ref., bbls	685
Eggs, bbls	2,546	Pork, bbls	23
Flour, bbls	6,486	Beef, pks	22
Corn-meal, bags	1,100	Cut-meats, pks	1,221
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Lard, pks	18
Wheat, bushels	22,820	Lard, kegs	270
Corn, bushels	400	Stearine, pks	109
Malt, bushels	600	Butter, pks	744
Oats, bushels	19,394	Cheese, boxes	185
Grass-seed, bushels	622	Oil, Lard, bbls	25
Beans, bushels	201	Peanuts, bushels	1,190
Ginseng, pks	46	Rice, pks	657
Hops, bales	158	Tobacco, hhds	119
Hides, No	3,087	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	171
Hides, bales	326	Whisky, bbls	581
Leather, sides	7,320	Wool, bales	270
Crude Turpentine, bbls	123	Skins, bales	440
Spirits Turp., bbls	589	Wine, (Cal.,) pks	112
Resin, bbls	3,257		

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—90 cks. Grease, 37,549 bushels Wheat, 104 pks. Tobacco, 387 bbls. Hides, 317 bbls. Resin, 240 pks. Beef, 65 hhds. Tallow, 35 cases Axes, 2,110 bales Cotton, 320 bbls. Pork, 2,200 boxes Cheese, 246,566 lbs. Bacon, 545 pks. India-rubber, 140 pieces Ivory, 5 cases Hardware, 219 bbls. Oysters.

By the bark *Inglewood*, for London—200 bbls. Resin, 500 bbls. Flour, 62,438 lbs. Tallow, 20,407 bushels Wheat, 235,884 lbs. Oil-cake.

By the steamer *Donau*, for London and Bremen—10 boxes Hams, 100 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 24 bbls. Casings, 1,024 bbls. Resin, 25,132 lbs. Tallow, 43 bbls. Pot Ashes, 32 pks. Furs and Skins, 10 cases Bromine Potassium, 108 hhds. Tobacco, 26 cases Tobacco, 92 tcs. Rice, 512 bales Cloves, 50 bales Cotton, 40 tcs. Beef, 500 boxes Extract, 71 bbls. Shoe-Pegs, 20 cases Wooden-ware, 5 cases Rubber.

By the ship *F. Pickert*, for Stettin—3,473 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Chas. Gumm*, for Amsterdam—2,712 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Edward O'Brien*, for Callao—276 pks. Drugs, 290,192 lbs. Tallow, 2 cases Books, 276 pks. Hardware, 53 bales Matting, 62 pks. Iron-ware, 15 pks. Tracks, 87 pks. Pumps, 7 pks. Cotton Gins, 40 pks. Furniture, 100 gallons Lard-oil, 30 pks. Clocks, 60 pks. Perfumery, 75 Oars, 3 bbls. Syrup, 100 kegs Nails, 17 pks. Manufactured Wood, 37,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 11 cases Tobacco, 30 pks. Wooden-ware, 90 pks. Agricultural Implements, 3 Iron Safes, 130 cases Sewing-machines, 7 cases Paper, 133 boxes Soap, 100 boxes Candles, 20 cases Shoes, 33 pks. Preserves, 485, 800 ft. Lumber, 2,500 gallons Machinery-oil, 4 cases Stationery, 24 Winches, 4 Hand-cars, 50 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 3,123 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 20 pks. Printing Materials, 20 cases Oil-cloth, 289 pks. Ropes, 30 bbls. Pork, 5 cases Gas Fixtures, 12 cases Beef, 4 cases Coffee, 160 bbls. Resin, 20 bbls. Pitch, 203 tons Coal, 100 cases Blacking, 1,033 pks. Car Material, 6 pks. Hay Presses.

ASHES—Have been very quiet within a range of from $6 50@$7 25 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quoted a shade stronger in price, with a fair inquiry reported, and sales since our last of 4,000 bags Rio, by the *Winnifred* at Baltimore, 2,547 bags Maracaibo, by the *Spring Bird*, here, and 2,100 pks. Java on private terms. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet, but quoted steady. Sales, 1,484 bales for early delivery, including 1,035 bales to shippers, 283 bales to spinners, and 166 bales to speculators. Also, 1,200 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, for April, 22¼c.; 100 bales do., for May, 22c.; 900 bales do., for June, 21¾c.@22⅛c., ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice the week's business thus: "We have to report for the week a steady and advancing market, closing firm at the quotations. The stock of Cotton offering is small and holders demand full quotations. The total sales for the week have been 16,364 bales, including 4,557 bales to exporters, [illegible] bales to spinners, [illegible] bales to speculators, and 1,[illegible] bales in transit. The market for futures closed quiet, but steady, at 22c. for April, and 22c. for the other months of the Cotton year. The sales on basis Low Middling have been, for April, 2,500 bales at 21¾c.@22⅛c.; for May, 2,750 bales at 21⅞c.@22⅛c.; for June, 7,100 bales at 21¾c.@22⅛c.; for July, 700 bales at 21¾c.@22c. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 8,592 bales; to Bremen, 2,177 bales; to Havre, 314 bales; to Christiania, 53 bales; total, 10,746 bales. The total exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 31,546 bales; to the Continent, 25,514 bales; total, 57,060 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19	19¼	19½	19¾
Good Ordinary	21	21¼	21½	21¾
Low Middling	22¼	22⅜	22½	22⅝
Middling	23¼	23⅜	23½	23⅝
Good Middling	25	25¼	25½	25¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	13,155
Receipts last week	9,612
Receipts the preceding week	12,698
Receipts since Sept. 1	546,858
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	2,160
Exports since Sept. 1	282,020
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	43,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,405,850
Receipts same time 1868-69	1,818,950
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,292
Exports from Sept. 1 to latest dates	1,633,775
Exports same time 1868-69	1,083,650
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	347,400
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	344,000
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,060
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,535
Crop of 1866-67	1,951,288

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding weeks of the two last Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,268	4,150	2,500	3,432	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,884	1,375	11,206	1,236
Sept. 19	8,170	1,846	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,836	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,979
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,799	8,874	54,628	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,066	16,846	59,330	20,508
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,040	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,283	34,953
Oct. 31	45,396	7,891	66,471	30,101	76,318	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	29,076	74,256	36,159	95,206	35,989
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	78,238	27,195	72,646	48,233	80,066	46,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,319	85,239	69,727
Dec. 5	76,746	55,366	89,923	64,010	99,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,744	47,573	98,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,855	68,930	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,865	79,898	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	90,982	60,942	85,449	71,173	109,877	53,927
Jan. 9	79,450	47,883	65,747	41,360	101,630	47,417
Jan. 16	76,888	70,386	72,256	37,445	88,748	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	67,524	60,783	32,109	95,300	60,625
Jan. 30	82,866	64,920	55,905	22,730	100,208	85,915
Feb. 6	80,579	62,908	64,858	21,377	108,739	58,550
Feb. 13	94,254	59,445	66,799	39,985	97,568	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,432	69,420	94,824	62,786
Feb. 27	98,948	86,952	55,009	58,053	80,747	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,685	41,688	18,298	74,620	56,891
March 12	65,082	78,978	36,787	31,842	67,928	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,862	32,272	14,108	43,657	91,281
March 26	43,632	55,902	32,314	29,884	56,081	76,107
April 2	36,529	56,408	33,219	58,841	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,745	52,475	31,751	45,473	43,042	70,446

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Gt. Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	19,817	176,884	1,951	28,417
Mobile	3,592	50,678	10,574	1,550
Galveston	4,507	26,579	9,336	....
Florida	47	....	....	....
Savannah	4,570	48,063	3,084	3,015
Charleston	2,810	15,870	....	280
New-York	6,130	38,310	8,192	2,557
Boston, Phil. and Baltimore	1,569	18,000	10	2,430
Total this week	43,042	374,384	32,197	38,249
Previously rep't'd	2,362,819		1,041,516	521,813
Total Since Sept. 1, 1869	2,405,861	374,384	1,073,713	560,062
Same time last year	1,818,935	344,050	720,271	343,371

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool	455,000	318,980
Afloat from India	103,000	205,000
Afloat from America	218,000	182,000
Stock in London	59,930	76,760
Afloat for London	22,000	68,000
Stock in Havre	55,680	45,962
Afloat for Havre	60,398	30,702
Stock in Bremen	7,878	5,259
Afloat for Bremen	19,152	7,937
Stock in United States ports	374,384	344,050
Stock in the interior towns	80,350	67,994
Total	1,455,772	1,322,624
Excess in visible supply		133,148

Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills now 40,000 bales, same time 1869, 65,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 11¼d., then 12¼d.

Stocks in the Interior Towns April 8.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	19,436	14,955
Columbus, Ga.	12,400	11,270
Macon, Ga.	12,980	6,276
Selma, Ala.	5,231	5,375
Montgomery, Ala.	3,339	5,316
Memphis, Tenn.	16,536	19,819
Nashville, Tenn.	5,548	4,983
Total	80,350	67,994

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull today, at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,750 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western here, at $4 25@$4 50; very inferior to good Extra State at $4 55@$4 85; good to choice Spring Extra at $4 85@$5 45; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 25@$4 50
Extra State	4 55@ 5 45
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	4 50@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	4 70@ 5 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 25@ 7 15
Extra City, shipping	4 70@ 5 90
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 50@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$6 10 for Poor to Good Ordinary, and rules $6 10@$9 75 for Good Ordinary to Choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and depressed at $3 90@$5 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal continues in demand at $4 30@$4 65 for Western; $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey; $5 20@$5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely at reduced and irregular prices, leading to a rather more active business for shipment and milling purposes; sales have been reported since our last of 87,300 bushels, including White Western at $1 32@$1 40; Red and Amber Western at $1 20@$1 25, in store and delivered, chiefly Prime Amber at $1 24 delivered, Extra Choice Amber at $1 27, in store; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 08@$1 10½, in store and delivered; No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 05½@$1 09, in store and delivered; No. 3 Spring at 99c.@$1 00½; Nos. 2 and 3 Spring, mixed, $1 03; White Genesee at $1 45@$1 60; Amber State at $1 25, delivered; Extra Choice Amber Tennessee at $1 40, in store, ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted firm but has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 31,000 bushels at $1 08@$1 09 for Old Mixed Western; $1 07@$1 10 for New Mixed Western; $1 11@$1 12 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern, in store and delivered; $1 10 for White Southern and Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at 95c.@$1 for Jersey and Western; $1 05@$1 10 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in more demand since our last at previous figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,500 bushels at $1 05 for sound Canada West; 70c.@75c. for two-rowed State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been moderately dealt in since our last, ranging from 80c.@$1 10, as extremes. Sales 3,650 bushels within our range. Oats have been held with confidence, but has been without animation. Sales have been reported of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 58c.@59c. for Mixed Western, in store; 60c.@61c. for do., afloat; 65c.@69c. for White Western, from track and delivered; 67c.@69c. for State; 60c.@64c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 37,549 bushels Wheat for Liverpool, 500 bbls. Flour and 20,407 bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 65c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 32,010 Hides, and 319 bales do.; sales, 42,700 Hides, and 250 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 4,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 23¼c., gold, selected; 1,200 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Entre Rios, to arrive, 20 lbs., 23½c., gold, selected; 2,100 Dry Corrientes, 21 lbs., private terms; 14,200 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 20½@23 lbs., 22½c.@23c., gold, selected; 1,900 Dry California, 21@25 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 3,600 Dry Central American, 19@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c., gold, as they run; 400 Dry Mexican, 21½ lbs., 21c., currency, as they run; 700 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., 23½c., currency, as they run; 3,800 Texas, 22@25 lbs., 18c.@20c., currency, as they run; 400 Dry and Dry-salted Maranham, 15@28 lbs., private terms; 1,650 Dry-salted Savanilla, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Wet-salted California, to arrive, 50 lbs., 11¼c., gold, selected; 3,600 Wet-salted Texas, to arrive, 65@70 lbs., 10½c., currency, as they run; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70@75 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected; 250 bales Calcutta Cow, part to arrive, 9½@14 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 49,800 Hides and 510 bales, (same time last year 56,000 Hides and 100 bales,) as follows: 5,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 16,500 Dry Rio Grande, 800 Dry California, 4,000 Dry Central American, 1,600 Dry Bogota, &c., 10,300 Dry Texas, 4,400 Dry and Salted Mexican, 200 Dry and Salted West India, 2,200 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow, 1,150 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 350 Wet-salted Para, 3,300 Wet-salted Texas, 510 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in demand at uniform rates, including New-York at 18c.@25c.; Eastern at 14c.@21c.; Ohio at 12c.@20c.; Michigan at 13c.@20c.; Wisconsin at 10c.@20c.; Yearlings at 4c.@8c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts today, 158 bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "The market has evidently 'touched bottom,' and with decreasing receipts better prices are soon likely to rule. The arrivals this week show a falling off of over 1,000 bales, as compared with last. Exports, however, continue quite heavy, and if kept up at present rate, must result in a further decline in the London market. We do not see how it can continue, however, unless shippers send in their orders or come into market and buy. But few more Hops will go forward on owner's account, unless we are deceived in the quantity yet back in the country. This question will be decided by the future receipts into New-York. Receipts of the week, 822 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 1,450 bales; total receipts of the season, 95,462 bales; export clearances last week, 1,399 bales; exports corresponding week last season, 1,710 bales; total exports of the season from the port of New-York, 52,846 bales; exports corresponding season last year, 32,091 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of March 26: 'We are still unable to report any alteration in our market, which continues exceedingly dull for every description of Hops; and our own new growths, which for so long past have maintained extreme values, are now quoted a shade easier. New Americans have been offered at nominal quotations, varying from 70 to 100 for choice sorts, but there are no buyers. Yearlings may be purchased almost at any price, the immense quantity pressing to sale having thoroughly broken the market for the present, and with arrivals still continuing from New-York it is not expected that values will recover for some time to come. Imports for the week ending 19th March: From America, 1,462 bales; from Europe, 238 bales; total, 1,700 bales.' Under same date we extract from another letter the following: 'Market extremely quiet, but no more so than is usual at this season of the year. Hardly any business doing, and no chance whatever of forcing it. We fully anticipate a revival of trade, and in the course of a few weeks good Americans, both old and new, must come into use, the English growth of 1869 being exhausted, and that of 1868 nearly valueless. Brewers hold no stocks.'"

LEATHER—Sole has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 31c.@35c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 36c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 25c.@29c., ₱ lb. The day's receipts have been 7,320 Sides.

MOLASSES—The demand has been quite limited, on the basis of previous quotations. A sale of 66 hhds. Old Centrifugal Cuba was made at 25c. ₱ gallon. We quote: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 30c.@68c.; Old and New Cuba, 25c.@55c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 60c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	30c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@28c.	35c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	30c.@50c.	40c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite firm in price, on a light offering and moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls., at $2 10@$2 15 for strained, $2 25 for No. 2, and $2 62½@$3 for No. 1, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 3,257 bbls.; exports, 1,701 bbls. An offer of $2 17½ was said to have been made for 5,000 bbls. strained, to arrive. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Spirits Turpentine has been in less demand on the basis of 47c.@47½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; receipts, 589 bbls.; sales, 220 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 47c.@48½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 62@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Resin, $2 10@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 50; Pitch, $2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite sparingly dealt in at our quotations: Crude Whale at 64c.@75c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 76; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 30; Red Oil at 72c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at 86c.@90c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 50; Menhaden at 64c.@65c.; Spermaceti at 33c.; Extra Refined Seal at 95c. ₱ gallon; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 50c.@51c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@62½c.; Refined Yellow, 72½c.@75c.; White, 85c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been offered more freely at, in most instances, easier prices, leading to heavier transactions, chiefly in Refined and in Naphtha. Crude has been in some demand at 14½c. in bulk, with sales reported of equal to 1,750 bbls.; 18½c.@19c. in shipping order, here, and about 18½c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia 300 bbls. arrived. Refined has been quoted a fraction lower, with an increased movement reported at the modified figures, chiefly for export, though partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 9,750 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 26¼c.@26½c., chiefly at 26¼c.@26 7-16c.; 1,500 bbls. do., May to July, on private terms; 1,500 bbls. do., June to August, at 27¼c.; and 3,000 bbls. do., August to October, on private terms. Also, at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at about 25½c.; 2,000 bbls. do., May to August, at about 27c.; and 2,000 bbls. do., August, at 28¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 685 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,290 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 6,185 bbls. and 57,983 gallons. Refined Oil in cases has been in some request at about 32½c.@33c. ₱ gallon. An unusually active business has been reported in Naphtha, for export, mainly for forward delivery; 20,000 bbls. were sold, the deliveries extending to August, on the basis of 10c., and 1,500 bbls. do., for early delivery, at the same rate ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted somewhat firmer, on a moderate demand from the trade and on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 520 bbls., in lots, at $27 25@$27 50, chiefly at $27 25@$27 37½ for New Mess; $26 50@$26 75 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$23 for Prime Mess, and $20 50@$21 50 for Prime, and $24 for heavy Rumps, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, seller May and June, at $27 37½@$27 50 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported of 540 pks., at 10¼c.@12c., chiefly at 11½c. for Shoulders, and 14c.@16¼c., chiefly at 15c.@15½c., for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been scarce and held higher, but has been quiet; sales equal to 145 boxes, including Cumberland at 13¼c.@13¾c.; Short Rib at 14c.@14¼c.; Long Clear on private terms, ₱ lb. Lard has been less urgently sought after at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 14½c.@16¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@15¾c. for City, and 15½c.@16c. for fair to very choice Steam, ₱ lb.; also 1,000 tcs. prime Steam, May and next four months, seller, at 15¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in reduced supply and fair request at uniform rates; sales have been reported of 185 bbls. at $8@$14 for Plain Mess, $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ lb. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $24@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce; sales 75 tcs. Beef Hams continue in fair demand since our last at from $27@$33 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter has been moderately inquired for, including State, inferior to prime, at 20c.@38c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 15c.@28c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 744 pks. Cheese rules dull and heavy at from 6c.@16c. as the extreme for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts were 185 boxes.

RICE—Carolina has been in unusually active request at an advance of 25c.@50c. ₱ 100 lbs.; 600 tierces have been disposed of, since our last, at $5@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs., as extremes, closing buoyantly.

SUGARS—Have been quoted a shade cheaper, on a moderate trade; sales, 834 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9c.@10½c.; and 70 boxes Havana at 9¾c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 8¾c.@9¼c.; fair to good grocery grades at 9¾c.@9⅞c.; good to choice grocery grades at 9¾c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 9½c.@10¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 9¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in less demand, ranging from 11¼c.@12¾c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 78,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9½c.; 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16¼c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet and depressed. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 02@$1 03 for wood and iron-bound Western and State pks. and 99c. for patent ₱ gallon; receipts, 581 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted firmer, with a moderate business reported. For Liverpool, there were taken 850 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 38,000 bushels Wheat at 3d.@3¼d., chiefly at 3¼d., ₱ bushel; 100 tcs Beef at 2s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 50 hhds. Tallow, part at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 2,500 bbls. Flour reported at 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; 80 tons measurement and weight at 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For a Continental port direct, a British bark, with 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. to the Mediterranean and 6s. to the Adriatic ₱ bbl. For Naples, a British bark, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH COLLECTION DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK, EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS,
NO. 896 BROADWAY, April 11, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACcordance with the provisions of section 19 of the act of June 30, 1864, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," as amended by acts of July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867, that on the 23d day of April, 1870, the annual list for this district will be open for inspection of any and all persons who may apply for that purpose at the office of the Assessor, No. 896 Broadway, and that for five days thereafter the Assessor of said district will be in attendance, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of the same days, to hear and determine appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessors, returned in the annual list. Notice is further given that no appeal will be allowed to any party after he shall have been duly assessed, and the annual list containing the assessment has been transmitted to the Collector of the district.

All appeals to said Assessor, as aforesaid, must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
AUGUSTUS FORD,
Assessor Eighth District, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in consequence of the death of a majority of the trustees in whom was vested the fee simple of the premises known as the Tontine Building, in this City, an election of five persons, as such other trustees, will be held in Room No. 1, in said building, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The owners of the several surviving shares are requested to attend at the above time and place, pursuant to the 7th article of the Constitution of this Association, to nominate such persons so then and there to be elected.—New-York, April 8, 1870.
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
WM. H. ASPINWALL, } Committee
WILLIAM T. HORN.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.
DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
apl1-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.
ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.
RIDLEY WALLS, } Executors.
HENRY GRINNELL.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER DELAP and MICHAEL SOLAN against JOHN B. SMITH.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by this Court receiver of the partnership property and effects of the said firm of Delap, Smith & Co. All debts due or owing to said firm must be paid only to the undersigned or his order, and all persons are forbidden to negotiate any notes or drafts drawn in favor of said firm.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1870.
ISAAC J. WATERBURY, Receiver.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER DELAP and MICHAEL SOLAN against JOHN B. SMITH.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by this Court receiver of the partnership property and effects of the firm of Delap, Smith & Co. All debts due or owing to said firm must be paid only to the undersigned or his order, and all persons are forbidden to negotiate any notes or drafts drawn in favor of said firm.—Dated April 9, 1870. ISAAC N. WATERBURY, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, family washing of a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and French fluting and polishing; has the best of references as to capacity and character from a family that she has worked for. Call at Mrs. BENSON'S, No. 751 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation in a gentleman's family as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can take full charge of the kitchen; good reference; the country preferred. Apply at No. 228 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as ladies'-maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dress making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has over three years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French woman, who speaks and writes French well, and has also a thorough knowledge of German, a situation to take care of grown children, or as nursery governess; satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; a good plain sewer; willing to take care of children; willing to go a short distance in the country; best of reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 328 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY EFFICIENT AND experienced Protestant woman, a cook's situation; can cook meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; best references; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY YOUNG woman, with fourteen months' City reference from last employer who can be seen, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-rate cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with the washing, if required; good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objection to go to the country. Call on Monday at No. 213 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PRUSSIAN woman, speaking English perfectly, to travel to Europe and back with a lady or family; is not seasick; highest reference. Apply at No. 445 4th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is a good cook and baker; would do the coarse washing if required; good reference. Apply at No. 152 West 28th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer; would travel with a lady for the Summer; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress and to assist with chamber-work; has no objection to country. Call at No. 204 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. No. 204 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamber-work and plain sewing; no objection to country or traveling; City reference. Can be seen at No. 300 East 34th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; would do the marketing; capable of taking entire charge where there is a kitchen-maid; good City reference. Call two days at 123 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children; would assist with the chamber-work; the country preferred. Can be seen at No. 543 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can embroider; or as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 252 West 33d-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as cook; is thoroughly competent and can furnish unexceptionable City references from the best families. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable person as nurse and seamstress; has the best of references. Call at No. 856 8th-av., between 51st and 52d sts., in the children's clothing store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 64 Leroy-st., between Hudson and Bedford.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable women, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 275 9th-av., in fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress in a private family; no objections to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's, No. 232 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant waitress a situation in a private family; best City references; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook in a private family only. Apply for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 7 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as laundress; good City reference. Call at or address No. 153 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress in private family; good reference. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do house work, or as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to wait on an old lady and do chamber-work. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL TO do light work in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FRENCH woman as nurse in a family going to Europe. Apply to her present employer, No. 14 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for her nurse, who has lived with her for the last three years, with a family going to Europe; she is an excellent traveler, kind and attentive in sickness. Inquire at No. 74 West 35th-st., on Monday, April 11, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., NEW NO. 335.—For country or City, a large number recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers, young girls, &c.

GERMAN, AMERICAN AND FRENCH servants our specialty, and with Catholic and Protestant Irish constantly ready at International Office, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

ATTENTION!—GOOD SERVANTS FOR City and country, well recommended and capable; orders promptly filled. Established 14 years; office No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman or lady that wants an honest, steady, reliable man will do well by calling at the livery-stable, Nos. 15 and 17 East 30th-st., for THOMAS BURNS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a respectable Protestant married man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; can milk; is of sober, quiet and industrious habits; first-class City references. Address H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man, who understands the care of horses and carriages, &c.; also, good gardener, if required; can milk, and be generally useful; satisfactory references. Address R. A., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge in all its branches; strictly sober and obliging; can assist at gardening; best City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; has best of reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man; thoroughly understands his business; sober, willing and obliging; best of reference can be given. Address A. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; can milk if required; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a sober, industrious single young man; thoroughly understands both in their various branches; can milk; is willing to make himself useful. Address for two days H. C., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference as to qualities. Call or address for two days W. P., No. 42 West 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY MAN AND wife, the man as gardener and general work, understanding the care of horses and cattle; his wife as cook, and would assist with the washing; reference if required. Address M. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a middle-aged Englishman, single; no objection to go in the country; the best of City references. Address WAITER, No. 252 4th-av., corner 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business in any capacity as a gentleman's servant; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 51 West 30th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class, single man, who perfectly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; a good, careful driver; will be highly recommended by first-class gentlemen whom he has lived with. Call or address for two days W. D., private stable, No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; married, no children; has a first-class practical knowledge of greenhouse plants in general; received first and second premiums last season on Long Island for fruit and vegetables, including hot-house grapes; first-class reference from last place. Address M. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored young man as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his business; good references can be given from his last place. Apply at Classon-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., fourth house from Willoughby-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WIDOW ABOUT GIVING UP house on account of her health, desires a place for her boy (aged 12) in the country, for one year or longer if mutually satisfied; none but Christian parties need apply. Call on or address SOLDIER'S WIDOW, No. 353 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUation in a small private family as waiter; can clean and burnish silver; is a good valet; understands gentleman's hunting appointments, shooting, &c., or to attend to an invalid; age 25; strictly sober; two years' reference. Address R. H., No. 129 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom (private) by a young man (colored) who thoroughly understands the business; has the best of references, and is willing and obliging. Call on or address WESLEY, No. 59 Irving-place, Club Stables.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION.—A gentleman would like to obtain a situation for his coachman, (Protestant,) the same having been in his family three years; understands all about horses; careful driver and perfectly reliable. Apply at or address COACHMAN, No. 45 West 39th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, waiters, porters, servants, laborers, men lately landed, and help of every description; also, female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young married man without encumbrance; is a first-class driver and trainer of horses; will be found willing and obliging; is willing to make himself generally useful; can give the best City reference. Address M. H., Box 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man, aged 23, in a private family; can drive and take care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; would go to the country; best of reference. Address CHARLES SCHAFFNER, book-store, No. 203 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good City driver; has good City reference; the country no object. Address J., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation in the capacity of coachman; perfectly understands his business; has the best of reference for his capability; no objection to the country. Call or address H. H., for two days, No. 360 West 53d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young German-Swiss, who speaks good English, German and French, a situation as porter in a hotel; is strictly sober and obliging; best City reference as to capability, sobriety and honesty. Address F. R., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; is a good driver and groom, and understands all about the treatment of horses; has six years' City reference from his last place. Call on or address THOMAS, No. 5 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, a Protestant, as gardener, or to take charge of a gentleman's place if required, with good reference. Address J. F., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references from his last employer. Call or address J. M., care of Dr. Callanach, junction of Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man; has one child 2 years old; seven years' City reference; leaves on account of his employer selling out. Call or address J. P., for two day, No. 10 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man; has one child seven years old; City reference; leaves on account of his employer selling out. Call or address for two days No. 10 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND FARMER'S situation by a Protestant married man with one child; understands his business; the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 271 Canal-st., or address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man who speaks German and English, to make himself generally useful, as porter in a private family, hotel or boarding-house. Address ED. KOSSUTH, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man of long experience in the City; six years' reference from one place. Call or address B. W., No. 36 Lexington-av., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; a Protestant; understands gardening in all its branches. Address J. J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; City or country; good reference. Apply for two days at No. 206 East 31st-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter in a private family; City references from last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; has nine years of the best practical experience. Address J. KERNS, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH one child, a situation as gardener, in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address R. H., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as vegetable gardener and to take care of horses, &c.; can milk and make himself useful; good references. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; is not afraid of work; is a Protestant; has good reference. Address W. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and has first-class reference. Address A. B., No. 84 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; fourteen years' City references; no objection to the country; a Protestant. Address SAM, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as clerk or book-keeper in a first-class house; can give the best of reference; has kept books for two years. Address J. T. B., Box 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address A. G., Box No. 2 Englewood, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO WORK about a gentleman's place, near the City. Address J. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ORANGE, N. J.—A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman to take charge of children, aged 6 and 7 years; must be a thoroughly competent seamstress and accustomed to children. Apply with City reference at No. 133 East 38th-st. this (Monday) morning between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—TEN NURSES, NURSES AND seamstresses, chamber-maids and seamstresses, lady's maids, governesses, of all nations; situations also for professed and other cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and house-workers. BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A MAN OF PRACTICAL EXperience, who understands making all kinds of dye-woods, as superintendent of a dye-wood mill; best reference required. Address DYE-WOOD, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FARMER to take a good farm of 125 acres on shares; north side of Long Island; a married man with good reference can apply at No. 126 Madison-av., from 8 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FARMER AND gardener, married, without incumbrance preferred, Scotch or German, to take entire charge of a country place near New-York. Address, stating wages and references, E., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A first-class waiter, French, Swiss, Italian or German; he must give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 582 Broadway, between 10 and 1 o'clock on Monday.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMIly in the City a good Protestant cook to do plain cooking and ironing. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, from 10 to 12 o'clock, for two days, at 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE who thoroughly understands her business; City reference required. Apply before 12 o'clock at No. 113 West 34th-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISHMAN TO GO A short distance in the country to work in a garden and take care of horses. Address H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FARMER WANTED.—WANTED, A PROTestant man and wife, Scotch, English or German, without children, or but one or two; the man must be a good, practical, plain gardener and farmer, not over 35 years old. Address for one week F. A. STOW, Troy, N. Y.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., excellent situations ready for all English, Irish, Scotch, German and French cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, nurses, ladies' maids and general house-work.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT house, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., situations ready for a large number of experienced servants in first-class families; girls lately landed suited immediately.

GARDENER WANTED—A SINGLE man, who understands flowers, fruit and vegetables, and is disposed to make himself useful; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 63 Beekman-st.

WANTED—AT NO. 47 EAST 20TH-ST., A Protestant waitress, with experience and good City references.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, PROTESTANT, single man, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., this day, at 10.

SAFES.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—A LARGE ASsortment of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, new and second hand, for sale cheap at No. 43 Cortlandt-st., next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade-sts. Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.

Messrs. LEEDS & MINER on MONDAY, APRIL 18, AND SUCCEEDING DAYS, will offer for sale the household furniture, rare curiosities, and entire PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF J. P. BEAUMONT, constituting the last sale that will ever be organized by this gentleman, and being, relatively to its extent, the MOST VALUABLE SALE OF WORKS OF ART ever advertised in this City. The greater portion of these paintings have never been on exhibition since their purchase by Mr. Beaumont, and are ADMIRABLY FINE SPECIMENS of our own American artists and the modern European schools, including a few undoubted GEMS BY THE OLD MASTERS. Among the former may be mentioned paintings by GILBERT STUART, CHURCH, EASTMAN JOHNSON, COLE, KELLY, LEUTZE, HUNTINGTON, MOUNT; while among the latter are works of CIGNANI, DOMINICHINI, L. CARACCI, VELASQUEZ, J. CUYP, TINTORETTO, [illegible], GONZALES, COYPEL, CARL HUBNER, ZIEM, VERBOECKHOVEN, MAROT, CHAVET, ROBBE, GUILLEMIN, SCHLAGGEN, DE BYLANDT, LAPORTE, [illegible], OTTO ERDMANN, CARL [illegible], LISCH, HERRING, PERCY, HILL, ARMFIELD, PASSMORE, GENTZ, CARL BECKER, DE BLOCK, FLORENT WILLEMS, PLATHEL VAN HOVE, WALRAVEN, VAN SCHENDEL and others of a similar or greater celebrity in the ART CIRCLES OF MODERN EUROPE.

This superb and very extensive collection will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition on and after TUESDAY, APRIL 12, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, where catalogues and additional information can be obtained. Price of catalogue, 25 cents.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. ON FRIDAY, April 15 and 22, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT OUR SPACIOUS CARRIAGE REPOSITORY SALES-ROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STS. GREAT TRADE SALE OF ELEGANT CARRIAGES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THIS CITY. And comprising all the newest styles and varieties of vehicles now in use, of the very best workmanship and elegance, COMPRISING CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, COUPES, COUPELETS, BAROUCHES, SUMMER COACHES, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS, SIX-SEAT FAMILY ROCKAWAYS, SUNDOWNS, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, LIGHT FOUR-PASSENGER ROCKAWAYS, BASKET PHAETONS, DEPOT AND JAGGER WAGONS, LIGHT-TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES, to which are added ROAD WAGONS AND TROTTING WAGONS, made by Messrs. Brewster, Minor & Stevens, Haskell, Wm. Adams, Marsh, Armstrong, Manville, Kean & Leland, &c.; also, a fine collection of ladies' basket pony phaetons, just manufactured by a well-known builder of this City. All of which will be SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be on exhibition as above on and from Monday, 11th inst. The sale of FRIDAY, 15th inst., will comprise about one-half of the stock, ABOUT SIXTY VEHICLES, to be followed on the next FRIDAY, 22d inst., with the balance of the stock, ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE LOTS.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock precisely, all the furniture contained in the handsome residence on the west side of Clinton-av., third house south of Greene-av., consisting of body Brussels and Wilton and velvet carpets, bedroom suites in maple and black walnut, feather beds, pillows, hair mattresses, secretary bookcase, book case, upright piano, library furniture, chairs, tables, cut glass, French china, tea-sets, dinner-sets, [illegible] Bavaria Royal Art Gallery.

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

At the table on rear of stables, elegant Landau carriage, as good as new, by Brewster; a team of bay horses, St. Domingo pony saddles, harness, &c.; also one six-seat sleigh. Sale positive, as the owner leaves the country. Catalogues at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 71 Cedar-st., New-York, and No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, RICH CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 227 5th-av., between 32d and 33d sts., the entire contents of said house, comprising rich ebony and gilt parlor suite in brocatelle and rep, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, ebony and gilt etagere and side tables and cabinets, Turkish easy chairs, elegant clocks and mantel ornaments, rep and lace curtains, [illegible] carpets, bedroom suites, walnut bedsteads, mattresses, [illegible] Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on TUESDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 305 West 31st-st. Handsome household furniture, used but a few months and made to order for present owner, consisting of [illegible] carved rosewood furniture covered in green and orange silk, [illegible] mantel clock [illegible] bolsters, pillows, &c., also, kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

R. S. BRASHER, Sheriff's Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF several executions, and by order of the County, I will sell on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, at foot of 4th-st., E. R., a small quantity of coal; also, carts, coal-scale, office furniture; and also, at [illegible], the stock and fixtures of the cigar-store, office furniture, safe, &c.; [illegible] JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
JAS. DUNPHY, Deputy Sheriff.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer, Office and Sales-room No. 57 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, &c., &c. ON MONDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at their sales-room, No. 57 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, [illegible] kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &C., AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 228 5th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., the entire contents of the house, comprising [illegible] Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN CLINTON-PLACE.—ON MONDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture of the private dwelling, comprising parlor, dining-room and bedroom goods, oil-paintings, velvet Brussels carpets, &c. [illegible] On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 13 and 14, the entire furniture and fixtures of Lovejoy's Hotel.

N. A. THOMPSON & CO., Auctioneers.

STEAM-BOAT AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Clifton's wharf, East Boston, the staunch iron steamer ISLAND CITY; [illegible]

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) April 11, at 12 o'clock, at Pier No. 11, East River: 1,237 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges, 1,438 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons. Cargo brig *Johanna*, from Palermo.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER County.—MARGARET L. CONSTABLE, plaintiff, against JACOB S. MARING, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, in Morrisania, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and seventy-two dollars, with interest from the 1st day of June, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 4, 1870.
CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The summons in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 21st of March, 1870.
CHAUNCEY SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
apl1-law6wM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., FORMERLY NO. [illegible], now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiles, Monumental Headstones, Monuments; largest variety.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible], at T. B. STEWART & CO.'S, No. 606 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS. Opening of new show-rooms, with finest assortment at the lowest prices. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, [illegible] extracting teeth [illegible] No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
MACBETH. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Hamilton, Anderson, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
PIPPIN; OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, Mr. Harry Beckett, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MEN AND ACRES. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Stoddart, Ringgold, and Miss Henriques, Miss Mestayer and Mrs. Phillips.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
JEW OF SOUTHWARK AND LA JOCRISSE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SKATING RINK.
3d-av., near 64th-st.
COMBINATION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC PERFORMANCES. Open afternoon and evening.

TAMMANY.
14th-st.
PROF. RISLEY'S COMBINATION OF ONE HUNDRED ARTISTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish authorities have ordered the release of the American steamer *Lloyd Aspinwall* and promised indemnity....The conscription riots in Barcelona, Spain, have ended in the defeat of the rioters in one of the suburbs of the town, where they made a stand and fought two hours. The casualties are said to be light on both sides. The completion of the conscription was announced in the Cortes on Saturday....A Paris dispatch says that the Emperor having refused to make concessions on the question of the *plebiscitum*, the Minister of Finance, M. BUFFET, has tendered his resignation, and other changes are spoken of. The La Creuzot strike shows no sign of ending. In Paris placards have been for some time posted on the dead-walls, inviting all workmen to refuse to pay their monthly rents and to join in general strike yesterday. The day passed quietly, however....The Lower House of the British Parliament has concurred in the resolution of the Lords and adjourned until the 28th of April.....A direct telegraph line is to be run from Liverpool to Valencia Bay, which will henceforth do away with the necessity of dispatching messages by the way of London....The *Saturday Review* of Saturday contains an argument in mitigation of the condemnation of Capt. EYRE, of the *Bombay*. The *Shipping Gazette* thinks the "American exasperation, though irrational," would have been spared had he stood by the *Oneida* when injured....It is rumored that Earl SPENCER, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is to be succeeded by Right Hon. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE, now Chief Secretary, who has been elevated to the peerage. The London *Observer* ridicules the rumors of Ministerial changes....It is reported from London that negotiations between the Russian and Chinese Governments have been suspended.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Saturday, the morning hour was mainly devoted to a discussion on the policy of subsidizing steam-ship lines for carrying the mails, but no action was taken on the subject. The bill authorizing the city of Cleveland to erect a crib in Lake Erie was passed. A memorial was presented from 137 colored citizens of Circleville, Ohio, setting forth that they were prohibited from voting in an election in that State on Tuesday last, and asking redress. A bill was introduced to repeal all existing laws in reference to transporting and exporting goods in bond to or from Mexico. The question of granting public lands to railway corporations was again under discussion on the bill granting additional lands to the Northern Pacific Railway. No vote was taken on the bill, and at half-past three o'clock the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made another ineffectual effort to introduce his bill for the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. BINGHAM reported a resolution to pay Mr. BUTLER a sum not exceeding $2,000 for defending himself in the Wooley suit, which, after some debate, was adopted. After transacting some further business, principally of a private nature, the Tariff discussion was resumed in Committee of the Whole. But little progress was, however, made, only one clause—woolen goods—being disposed of; this was allowed to stand as reported. In open House the Deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up. A portion of the appropriations were concurred in, but the most important, including those for the Post-offices in this City and Boston, failed to meet the approval of the House, and so a Committee of Conference was appointed. At 4 P. M. the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly, Saturday, the following bills were reported: Repealing the act for the inspection of steam-boilers, excepting in the Metropolitan District and Erie County; regulating the sale of bread in the State; incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art; providing for steam towage on the canals; and extending Lexington-avenue, in this City. The recommendation of the Canal Board for the reduction of tolls was agreed to, and a report was received in favor of the Canal Funding Bill. A number of bills were passed, among them one to protect books of public libraries from mutilation, and another incorporating the New-York Mutual Loan and Trust Company. The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Senate was not in session.

GENERAL.

The reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac terminated on Saturday evening with a banquet at the Continental Hotel, at which the President and most of the leading Generals and officers of the Government were present.

The steam tannery of MASSER, KECK & Co., at Allentown, Penn., was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

A man named GEORGE JOHNSON, living alone in the town of Cicero, seven miles from Syracuse, in this State, was brutally murdered on Thursday night, his skull being crushed in by a heavy blow. When discovered on Friday night he was still alive, but unconscious; and he remained so until his death, which occurred soon after. The house had been robbed and the pockets of the murdered man rifled. No arrests have yet been made.

Commissioner DELANO yesterday afternoon received information of the destruction of nineteen whisky-stills in the Fourth District of Tennessee by the cavalry force under Supervisor EMORY, of that State.

The steamer *Kennebec*, from Baltimore, with freight and passengers for West Point, was burned to the water's edge on Saturday morning, while discharging freight at Gloucester Point, in the York River. The fire spread with such rapidity that it was with difficulty that the passengers escaped. The baggage and the cargo were destroyed.

The Dominion Government, it is said, will receive Father RICHOTT and Mr. SCOTT as delegates from Red River, and propositions, based on a bill of rights, will be made for them to take back to the people. An expedition will be dispatched to Fort William at the time of their return.

A number of the election clerks in California refuse to register colored men as voters until the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State is received.

The City Treasurer of St. Louis, Mo., M. E. SUSISKY, was arrested on Saturday for a defalcation in his accounts amounting to about $120,000. Of this amount it is said $45,000 was lost by the failure of a firm of New-York brokers during the gold panic, that amount having been sent to them for speculation.

NATHAN GASTRAM, a carpenter by trade, stabbed a woman who he claims as his wife, at Lowell, Mass., on Friday night, in the counting-room of the Lawrence Corporation. The wound inflicted is a dangerous one, and the brute has been arrested.

A woman named WING was fatally burned at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, by the explosion of a can of inflammable oil which at the time of the accident she was engaged in pouring upon the fire to increase the flame.

The boiler of the Chesapeake Steam Sugar Refinery, owned by STERLING & AHRENS, situated on Dugan's Wharf, in Baltimore, exploded Saturday noon with a terrific report. One man was instantly killed, a number seriously injured, and three are missing, among them WILLIAM MCKENNY, the Superintendent of the Refinery. They are supposed to be buried in the ruins. A large portion of the building was demolished, and much damage was done to adjacent property. The boilers were new, having been placed in position but five weeks since.

Intelligence of the death of Bishop KINGSLEY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been received. He died of heart disease, at Beyrout, Syria.

Gen. SHERIDAN has received a memorial, signed by several hundred residents of Wyoming Territory, approving his Indian policy, and indorsing the action of Col. BAKER in the so-called "massacre of the Piegans."

Mayor HALL has appointed the heads of departments in accordance with the provisions of the new charter. The Democrats have a majority on every Board except the Police Board, which consists of two Democrats and two Republicans, and the Mayor says that the Superintendent of Police is to be a Democrat.

A meeting of the American Colonization Society in behalf of African colonization was held at the "Brick Church" last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. ORCUTT and Drs. POTTER and GANSE.

The Tariff Discussion in Congress.

The party of low taxes and tariff reform are at a great disadvantage in the halls of Congress. The promoters of special interests and monopolies can well afford to employ able agents and lobbyists to incessantly beset members and address committees for particular branches of manufacture. The voice which the Congressman hears every morning and evening is the cry for "more protection" and higher duties. The vast body of consumers who are burdened with the present taxation and ardently desire low duties and a cheap scale of living, employ no agents, spend no money and hire no lobbyists. Their "inarticulate voice" is seldom heard in Washington. The Press is their only organ, and it takes time for the arguments and warnings of the Press to reach the two Houses of Congress. Moreover, the average Congressman never goes ahead of his "platform." The present Congress were elected without reference to questions of tariff and protection. They hardly know how the people feel about these matters, and how profound the dissatisfaction is with the present burdens on production and the high duties. They will be careful to do nothing till they meet their constituents again. Since they were chosen, a silent revolution of opinion, led by the progressive Press, has been going on, and when they next appear before the masses they will soon be convinced that they must speak out decidedly for a more equitable adjustment of the taxes. They will hardly find, west of the Alleghanies, a single influential journal favoring, as a whole, the present scale of duties.

We are compelled to say, also, that thus far "the liberal party" among the Republicans in Congress, though counting among them the most progressive and thoughtful young men of the country, have had no thoroughly competent leader,—no one man with a close knowledge of economics, parliamentary skill, and, above all, boldness of thought and speech. The supposed exigencies of the party undoubtedly restrain some of our best men in the Lower House, and they may have thought it wiser to postpone vigorous action.

The Pennsylvania monopolists, who are now the especial representatives of high duties, seem to have secured some of the Southern members, who do not at all represent the Southern opinion; so that the voice of the South will in all probability be in large part for the present tariff. New-England is perfectly inert. The "brain of the nation" has nothing to offer on the greatest discussion of the day. Scarcely a New-England member has spoken on either side of the question. Mr. SUMNER and Mr. WILSON are perfectly ready to speak on the slightest burden placed anew on the backs of the negro; Mr. DAWES is wide awake at the least additional expenditure by the Treasury; but the enormous burdens put upon their own constituents by an unjust tariff, and the waste of the national means through monopolies, do not call forth from them a word of remonstrance. New-England has thus far supported nearly every recommendation of the Committee almost unanimously. And yet probably of all portions of the country, the New-England States now are suffering most from the tariff. The taxes on coal, steel, lumber, hides and salt go to their vitals. The woolen interest is almost prostrated; the boot and shoe interest is greatly depressed; ship-building is utterly ruined; and the people are being impoverished;—but so mighty is the power of tradition, that the able New-England delegations will do nothing in Congress, at least for this session, to free the country from these tremendous burdens.

The young and vigorous Western communities will inevitably in the future lead the party of tariff reform, and their representatives in Congress in some future session, supported by the New-York members, will take off the shoulders of the nation the great load of sustaining monopolies by bounties. At present, however, the average Western members are not sufficiently trained either in the practice or science of economies to sustain well the discussion, or to offer changes of legislation of much value. The popular belief that has grown up under "stump oratory," and which is the reverse of the creed of the fathers of the republic—that finance and politics can be learned by intuition—has almost killed sound views of financial questions among the Western members. Thus in the recent discussion, what may be called "the tea and coffee dodge," and "the sugar fallacy," have in all probability destroyed all chance of reform in the tariff for the present session. When a stirring appeal was made to the Western members "to sweeten the laborer's cup," and no longer to tax "the poor man's necessities"—tea and coffee—what friend of humanity could refuse? A large amount was thus at once drawn from the revenue, and must be made up by perpetuating some other tax. The laborer gained his few shillings a year in his cheaper sweetened cup and lower-priced beverage, while he will continue to pay several dollars annual tax for the benefit of a few capitalists, from which tax the revenue of the country derives no benefit.

There would have been no "bunkum," for instance, in taking off twenty-five per cent. from the duty on leather and the materials which "the poor man" wears on his feet, and yet a burden of $18,000,000 would have been removed from the nation, with a loss to the revenue of only $3,500,000. So on pig-iron. How little eloquence could have been expended on such a prosaic subject! Yet a reduction of $6 a ton would have saved the Western members' constituents some $11,000,000 per annum, and would have cost the Treasury only some $750,000. These real and thorough reliefs are now in all probablity postponed in order "to sweeten the laborer's cup" and "free from taxation the poor man's innocent beverage," though the poor man and the laborer will pay tenfold the cost in some other direction.

The Tariff Reform Party in Congress has as yet no leader and no organization. It will be beaten this session. But it can afford to wait. The tide of modern progress and the true interests of the country are with it. Its victory is sure.

The Labor Problem of the South.

We regard it as a sign of industrial convalescence that the people of almost every Southern State are earnestly discussing the questions of production, of emigration, of manufactures, and of labor generally, with reference to the speedy material recuperation of that section. They seem to have reached a full, albeit a tardy, realization of the folly of their policy previous to the war, and to evince a disposition to avail themselves of the opportunity for a fuller development which has just been presented to them by emancipation. They are evidently beginning to appreciate the true reason why the North has so steadily outstripped the South in the race for material prosperity, as well as of physical power, during the last three-quarters of a century. With infinitely greater attractions in climate, soil, and profitable production, the South has steadily fallen behind in the struggle for supremacy in population, territorial development and wealth. The explanation of this is to be found in the social aristocracy, the spirit of isolation and the degradation of labor, which were the inevitable results of slavery. There is no question that but for these obstacles the South would have absorbed a large share of the emigration and enterprise which poured into the Western States, and which not only made that section the garden of the world, but has given it the political control of the whole country.

Emancipation suddenly changed the policy as well as the requirements of Southern civilization, and notwithstanding it has taken five years of severe and painful discipline to effect a realization of the fact, the delay has been salutary, and the transition more healthy and permanent by reason of the delay. The people have had an opportunity to study out the solution of the problem for themselves. They have been made to appreciate the true dignity and mission of labor, and to get rid of the false notions which they previously entertained. They see that the presence among them of four millions of people suddenly transformed from slaves to freedmen, required a corresponding change of social ideas. If not profitably employed, the blacks would surely become a dangerous social element, but if they were so employed and speedily, they could readily be made a means of development and wealth even greater than they were before the war. Two things were necessary to effect this. The blacks were to be encouraged to adopt proprietary labor, and it was essential that they should be subjected to sharp competitions in order to prevent them from combining to control. The first necessity involved the leasing or sale of land to the negro in small parcels, and the second the encouragement of white immigration.

Both necessities were resisted for a long time after peace was declared, and chiefly from prejudice. But recently we note a very decided change in that respect. The Southern Press generally invites emigration from the North, as well as from Europe. Agents have been sent from most of the States to organize European migration, and quite a large number of communities have already arrived. A Convention is to be held at Charleston the 3d of May to aid the movement to South Carolina; several large colonies of Germans have recently settled in Alabama, and a colony of New-Yorkers are also on their way there. Fifty-three thousand emigrants, black and white, have passed through Memphis within the last five months, destined for the South-west, of whom fifteen thousand were newly-arrived foreigners. North Carolina, Virginia and Kentucky have each organized bureaus of immigration which are actively at work, and similar efforts are being made—and with great success—to turn the tide toward Alabama and Mississippi.

All this is but the beginning of the end. It is destined to go on increasing until the South shall be filled up with a new element of population, which will introduce new ideas, bring its vast extent of unoccupied lands under tillage, and ultimately build up a homogenous civilization upon the ruins of that false and pernicious system which has hitherto been an incubus upon the South, socially, politically and materially. The result will be that the sectional animosity which has so long prevailed will be gradually obliterated, and that when the present generation shall have passed away, it will have disappeared altogether.

Our Summer Resorts.

Although it would probably be premature to conclude that we have seen the very last of a long and disagreeable Winter, it is not too early to address a few words to hotel-keepers at watering-places in reference to the coming season. Already many people are considering that knotty question, where to go to spend a pleasant Summer holiday. Our hotel and boarding-house keepers have done their best to drive the tide of travel more and more toward Europe, and it is quite time that they began to see if they cannot divert it back again into home channels. They have systematically ignored all the conditions which travelers look for when they go away from home. We all want, during our Summer vacation, good air, good food, rest, quiet, and moderate bills. For one watering-place where these advantages are to be enjoyed, a score could be named where no attempt is made to supply a single one of them.

That hotel-keepers must lower their prices this year, they ought by this time to feel pretty well assured. If they keep to last year's rates, they may depend upon it they will experience the worst season they have ever known. But something more than this is required of them. They must endeavor to make their houses less like bear-gardens than they have been hitherto. It is no relief to the jaded faculties to go and live at the hotels in Long Branch, Newport or Saratoga. The strain of city life is redoubled at these places. There might be plenty of amusements without the incessant din and turmoil which now goes on all day long, only to be revived with greater spirit toward night. It is a matter for people themselves to decide whether they will go to bed at 11 at night or 3 in the morning. Any one in pursuit of health might naturally choose the former hour, but there is no doubt that the latter one is more fashionable. Still, quiet folks who want rest ought to be allowed the privilege of enjoying it. These promenades along the corridors, and bands of music within the hotel, do not add substantially to the happiness of any of the guests—not even to that of the females who take the peacock as the model of all that is noble and attractive in life.

If something could be done to improve the sleeping accommodation of guests at our Summer resorts, there would be fewer pale cheeks and wasted forms in the Autumn. The principle on which most of our hotels is constructed is to cram as many guests as possible into the smallest space. The bedrooms, in which so large a part of one's life must necessarily be spent, are like so many ugly holes in the wall. If we get good air in the daytime, we make up for it at night by breathing poison. All this might be obviated by an enterprising hotel-keeper, and must be if our countrymen are to be induced to spend their Summers at home. The general arrangements of most of the hotels are simply abominable. The bath-rooms are odious—at Saratoga they are a disgrace to civilization. Now is the time to reform all this. There are yet two or three months before hotel-keepers in which they may perfect their arrangements. Let them take these few hints, and let the public know they have done so, and they may rest assured they will meet with their reward.

The Fly on the Coach-Wheel.

The Apollo Hall meeting, which we fully reported yesterday, was chiefly notable for the long-promised and long-postponed disbandment of the American Anti-Slavery Society. This organization, which, as its name shows, ought to have died when slavery died, has lately been "going" and "going" as many times as a piece of goods under an auctioneer's hammer, which he cannot yet find it in his heart to pronounce "gone." We have had from it as many farewell performances as a favorite actor gives in his "last engagement," invariably followed by his "positively last but one." The Society has been toiling wearily for the last few months, under the mistaken impression that it, alone and unaided, was passing the Fifteenth Amendment, and has been kicking up as much dust about it as the fly on the coach-wheel. Mr. PHILLIPS has been laboring like an Atlas, evidently impressed with the conviction that he bore the world between his shoulders. And the only relaxation or amusement he and the Society would permit themselves, was a pretty steady abuse of leading men in the Republican Party, and especially of its standard-bearer, Gen. GRANT.

But what specially surprises us at this time is—not that the Society has concluded to disband, but—that it did not nail its colors to the mast, and go on fighting slavery for some years to come. For, only a few months ago, the President of the Society, Mr. PHILLIPS, took the ground that the work of his clique was not done, and never would be, until something handsome had been effected for the freedman in the shape of national gifts. He called on his friends to rally, and to cause Congress to vote the freedman a plow, one or two mules, clothing, a season's food for himself and fodder for his mules, and, perhaps, $1,000 in cash. This, he added, is "what we owe" to the negro—but now he would disband without paying the debt.

However, we shall not cavil with what seems, though a tardy, a very sensible movement,—that of the disbandment of a Society whose work was obviously done some years ago. Mr. GARRISON says that "the matter of warning and reproof" ended nine years since, with the attack on Sumter, and yet this Society has been dispensing nothing else up to last Saturday. But it would never have had another chance so good to retire, and, had it not gone now, it might have continued on indefinitely, like a guest that, having missed all his good opportunities to depart, never knows afterward when to take his leave. We read two lessons in the present action,—first, that the incipient disciples of agrarianism have utterly abandoned the field; secondly, that the woman suffrage question is now to be reinforced and discussed with great zeal. It was unmistakably this to which Mr. PHILLIPS alluded as the "channel more fitting for the hour," and the violent dispute which has already broken out between the two wings of the woman suffrage movement, shows that the honors of the advance are to be sturdily contested.

How Long will the Senate Delay the Admission of Georgia?

The Georgia case comes up again in the Senate to-morrow, and, we hope, for the last time. The delay of the Senate in acting finally on this question is a reproach upon itself and upon the Republican Party, which must be held responsible for the short-comings of that body, however much it may condemn them. Public sentiment will not much longer tolerate such indifference,—we had almost said such trifling—with a question of admitted importance. It long since ceased to be a question as to how Georgia shall be admitted, and is now simply a question—shall she be admitted? It should be answered in the affirmative, without delay. Let the State be admitted at once, on precisely the same terms as Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. Leave off all unnecessary provisos, Bingham amendments, or other legislative obstructions, and let a restored Union become an accomplished fact.

We know that the question as to whether the existing State Government is provisional or not, is the bone of contention among the lawyers in the Senate. But what do the people know about that? and, moreover, how much do they care? What they want to see is Georgia once more in the Union, under a Government which can and will protect the lives and property of loyal men in the State, and secure the impartial exercise of political rights and privileges. Unquestionably this can be done more effectively under the present State Government than if there shall be a new election in that State in the present disorganized condition of material and political affairs there.

Congress has the power to declare the present State Government provisional, and it is bound to do whatever is best for the protection of the loyal men of the State. It has already declared, in effect, that the State Government thus far is provisional, by interfering as it did by the act of Dec. 22, 1869. Gen. TERRY, an able lawyer as well as a good soldier, could proceed upon no other hypothesis, and the restoration of the authority of the Reconstruction acts followed as a natural sequence. Congress itself absolutely admitted that fact, by ordering in the law of December last, that the Legislature, when convened, should proceed to elect new officers. If it was not a provisional Legislature, why require that? If the purging of the Legislature by reseating the expelled members was the only thing to be done, by what authority does Congress assume to order a new election of officers for the Legislature? If that Legislature was valid, and Georgia was a State in the Union—which she was not in fact, whatever she may have been in theory—then Congress had no authority to interfere as it did, except by that broad provision of the Constitution which requires that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government." None of the lawyers in Congress have yet assumed that they were acting in pursuance of this power, because they are not willing to admit that Georgia is "a State in this Union." Gen. TERRY'S action and position was approved by the Administration, his was the only logical action that could follow the action of Congress, and to reinforce this view and position now comes Judge ERSKINE, of the United States District Court for the District of Georgia, who was prominently named for the Circuit and Supreme Judgeships, and of whose ability there is no question,—with a decision, arising out of questions involved in a recent criminal case, declaring that by virtue of the Reconstruction acts, the present Government of Georgia cannot be anything but provisional. If the Senate must have more law upon this point, let it apply to Judge ERSKINE.

The political view of the Georgia case must not be ignored, for the simple reason that upon the political status of the State depends its material prosperity. Northern men, with Northern capital and Northern ideas, should be able to go to Georgia and stay there. But the manner, not to speak of expressions of intense delight, with which the unreconstructed element greeted the passage of the Bingham amendment, plainly show that there is no safety there for Northern men, and none for the blacks save in willing subservience to their late masters, if the control of State affairs passes out of Republican hands. There cannot be any fairness or any protection to the loyal people of Georgia, in any election that can take place this year. The bad feeling of the rebel Democracy towards Congress and the Administration, and the lack of organization on the part of the Republicans, would be sufficient, of themselves, to defeat a fair election now or for months to come. And if the loyal people of Georgia are not to control the State for the next two years, it might with advantage be handed over to the exclusive protection of the military. All the loyal organizations in the State outside of the cities have been broken up absolutely, and cannot be reorganized without the protection of the United States military, which cannot be had in sufficient force, or that of a State militia, which is not yet organized.

An organization sufficient to secure a fair, untrammeled expression at the polls, free from intimidation and violence, will require at least a year. In the meantime it is the duty of Congress to provide securely and abundantly for the emergency. The loyal people of the country demand this, and the unprotected people of Georgia are entitled to it. The eight hundred thousand colored voters under the Fifteenth Amendment have a great interest in this result, and the Republican Party in Congress cannot afford to disappoint them. Let Georgia be admitted then, without further useless discussion or unnecessary delay. If the Senators are bothered about technical questions of law, let them remember that there is no law for reconstruction and colored suffrage, except the great law of national safety. And that is law enough for Georgia.

"What shall be done with Tennessee?" is one of the most difficult questions which Congress is required to answer. The State is in many respects disorganized. Outrages of the worst kind are frequent, and the arm of the law is powerless to punish the perpetrators. Gov. SENTER arraigns the Legislature as the prolific source of peril and difficulty, and appeals for Federal troops as the only means of restoring order. With State authority mocked and helpless, and with loyal citizens menaced, plundered and murdered with impunity, it is clear that something should be done and done quickly. What that something should be, is a problem as yet unsolved by the Reconstruction Committee.

Under the Judiciary article of the new Constitution, which was adopted last Fall, and which stands as an amendment to the present Constitution, the people are called upon to elect a Chief-Justice and six Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals. The election occurs on the 17th of May, and nominating Conventions of both political parties have been called. The Republican Convention will be held at Rochester on the 28th instant, and the Democratic Convention on the 27th at the same place. It is to be hoped that both parties will select the best men, without regard to mere partisan considerations. If either party fail in that respect, we trust that political discipline will be ignored by the electors, and that the best candidates will be elected regardless of political antecedents. Although seven candidates will be put in nomination, the law provides that no elector shall vote for more than five—a Chief-Justice and four Associates. The provision is a good one, and will insure a representation of the minority upon the Bench of two Justices in any event. We believe this is the first practical effort toward securing a representation of minorities which has been made in this country, certainly in this State. The principle is a good one, and could with great propriety be applied to the election of all officers, particularly in cities, of municipal offices such as Boards of Aldermen. It is to be hoped that the experiment with our new Judiciary will be so far a success as to ultimately lead to the general application of the principle. In addition to the Court of Appeals, the new law calls for the election of three additional Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in this City, who will be chosen by a simple majority vote.

Commissioner DELANO may rest assured that the appreciation of his action restraining Assessors from the publication of income lists, manifested by the New-York Produce Exchange, is shared by all classes. Under the best possible management the income tax cannot be popular, but it is rendered needlessly odious when publicity is given to statements of men's private affairs. Now let the Commissioner finish his good work by instructing Assessors not to allow others to obtain the lists in question.

Western people are growing ambitious to establish direct commercial relations with the world as importers, and are seeking Congressional legislation authorizing the transportation of foreign goods to interior cities without examination or payment of duties at the original port of entry. For this purpose they ask that Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, and several other cities be declared ports of entry, and that goods be forwarded thither under proper restrictions without the usual formalities in this City, or wherever they may be first unladened from the ocean ship. The proposition seems to be a plausible one, but we fear it is impracticable. It involves great temptations and liability to frauds, besides a necessity for a large Federal Customs force at each of the interior points, which is not now required. We doubt if the local benefits to be derived from the new plan would justify the risk of fraud or the additional expense. The same end could better be secured, it seems to us, by an importer's agent in the ocean port. At any rate the Senate Committee on Commerce arrived at that conclusion after investigating the subject, and reported adversely upon the bill which had been introduced to establish interior ports of entry.

The anxieties and desires of the Canadian friends of independence are expressed in brief and general terms in the Ottawa letter we print this morning. The most formidable obstacles to the movement for independence are described as those which arise from an apprehension that the policy of the United States contemplates annexation, and will be satisfied with no other result. All fears upon this point may be safely dismissed. Whenever the people of this country shall secure reduced internal taxation and tariff reform, the great hindrances to a continental Zollverein will have been removed; and for that measure they will hope as a result of the formation of an independent nationality on our Northern border. With Canada independent, all causes of alienation will cease, and a commercial relationship may be formed from which both countries would derive vast material advantages. Our neighbors are mistaken if they suppose that nothing less than the absorption of their territory will realize the American idea of manifest destiny.

We notice that the journals of the lake cities are urging upon Congress the necessity of immediate aid by the Government to enlarge the Sault Canal, at the entrance of Lake Superior, and also to construct a harbor at some point at the head of that lake. The movement is chiefly made in connection with the recent commencement of work on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and for the purpose of preparing for the volume of trade which is anticipated by that route. Already quite a rivalry is being preliminarily organized among the lake cities and railroads connecting with them. Among others, we learn that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has wisely determined to be a vigorous competitor, and to that end is seriously contemplating a connection with Buffalo, to enable it to compete with the Erie and Central.

It may be doubted whether the reconstruction and maintenance of the Mississippi levees can be left to ordinary corporate effort without jeopardizing the completeness and excellence of a work which is almost national in its character. The evil hitherto has been that in dependence upon local effort system has been sacrificed. The great care now should be so to manage repairs, and so to carry on fresh work, that the thoroughness which is essential shall be secured. To secure this, Government supervision seems necessary, as well to preserve harmony of plan as to exact faithful compliance with contract stipulations. The best course would seem to be to throw upon the States the primary duty and responsibility of building the levees, and to aid them with such Government guarantees as may be required—subject to the checks which these guarantees would entitle the Government to impose.

The Democrats of Western New-York have brought forward the name of Hon. JOSEPH G. MASTEN as a candidate for nomination as one of the Associate Justices of the new Court of Appeals. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope it may be carried out. Mr. MASTEN has been upon the Bench of the Superior Court of the City of Buffalo for many years, and has been distinguished for purity of character, exalted judicial ability, and a marked freedom from partisan contaminations. In fact, the whole Bench of the Supreme Court has an exceptionally high reputation. In addition to Mr. MASTEN, it embraces Hons. J. A. VERPLANCK and GEORGE W. CLINTON, both of whom would grace the Bench of the Court of Appeals.

The New Connecticut Legislature.

From the New-Haven Palladium, April 9.

The Legislature elected on Monday contains a number of men of good practical sense and ability, and if it will keep from wasting time in unnecessary spouting, promises to leave a good record. Hon. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Norwich, will undoubtedly be elected Speaker, if he consent to the use of his name. His position in the party entitles him to the honor, and his experience as a presiding officer at once designates him for the place. Hon. ALFRED A. BURNHAM, of Windham, who has been Lieutenant-Governor of the State, once Speaker of the House and twice member of Congress, will take a prominent place on the floor. He is already spoken of for Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Other leading Republican members are Hon. THOMAS COWLES and S. Q. PORTER, re-elected from last year; CHAS. BOSWELL, of West Hartford, who has already served in the House; Gen. PRATT, who this time represents Wethersfield, and has already announced that he will be the uncompromising foe of the lobbyists, which will make him a useful member; Judge E. R. LANDON, of Guilford, who has served in the Senate and House before; Ex-Gov. THURSTON and SETH SMITH, of New-London, members last year; Dr. GEORGE L. MILLER, of Enfield, also in last year's House; J. W. JOHNSON, of the same place, who was a member in 1866; Mr. BROWN, of Hampton, who was in the Senate in 1857; WILLIAM K. PECK, of Norfolk, who has been many years a leading Republican of Litchfield County, and has also had experience in the Legislature. Danbury sends two Republicans, one of them LYMAN D. BREWSTER, a lawyer who has already taken a prominent position at the Fairfield County bar, and whom we are glad to see taking an active part in politics.

The Democratic side of the house has several members of ability. Mr. DOOLITTLE, of New-Haven; Messrs. EATON and HAMMERSLEY, of Hartford—the former gentleman will probably let us hear something about the Fifteenth Amendment; WM. M. CONVERSE, who will make jokes; NATHANIEL WHEELER, of Bridgeport, who made a very favorable impression during the session of 1868; JAMES H. OLMSTEAD, of Stamford; EDWARD W. SEYMOUR, of Litchfield; ARTHUR W. BACON, of Middletown, and JOHN COTTON SMITH, are among the most prominent gentlemen sent to the Democratic side. It is to be hoped that the session will be a working one, and that there will be few adjournments. So far as we are informed, there are not many subjects likely to come up for discussion which will need any protracted debate.

The Earthquake in San Francisco on the 2d.

From the San Francisco Alta, April 3.

Precisely at 11 o'clock 48 minutes and 9½ seconds yesterday forenoon, this city was visited with a sharp, vigorous earthquake, which passed off doing no damage. Of course, it was productive of the usual excitement which attend the most trifling cases of this phenomenon. This was more particularly noticeable where large numbers of persons were congregated, as in the Courts, the Merchant's Exchange, the Custom-house and Post-office. The stampede at each of these places was as usual hasty and precipitate, but all fears very soon subsided, and business was so soon resumed that it can hardly be said it was even interrupted. Horses are very sensitive to earthquakes, and an unusual number of runaways occurred. The animals plunged and jumped recklessly, but nothing serious transpired. At the Custom-house the shock was found to be of much advantage to Mr. PHELPS, as it had the effect of routing a host of political office-seekers by whom he was being interviewed. Prior to the shock the barometer was observed to fall very rapidly, and it had rained for about two hours previously. After the shock the rain fell more copiously.

The first shock lasted just long enough to start people from their houses to the streets, where they waited in expectation of the second, and failing to experience it, they quickly returned to their vocations. The only damages were by collisions of vehicles attached to stampeded horses, but nothing otherwise—no broken windows worth mentioning, scarcely any plastering cracked—nothing more than might have been done by two or three boys flinging pebbles, or by a little pinch of frost. It left so little impression that the attendance at the matinée performances at the theaters was as great as if there had been no shock. Persons walking on the streets did not feel it, and would have thought themselves victims of an April Fool joke on being told of it, if they had not seen people rushing out of the buildings. Those who were excited greatly overestimated the duration of the shock, as is usually the case—three seconds, and even six seconds, being insisted upon—while those who profess to be "earthquake sharps" say that it was really less than one second, and that the vibration came from west to east.

The excitement was marked by many amusing incidents. A gentleman last night said: "The Chinese seem to stand them best. I saw a negro on Montgomery-street who absolutely turned white, and seemed perfectly bewildered, not knowing whether to stand, run or lie down. At the same time a Chinaman, who had been cleaning windows on the fourth story of a house close by, looked on with as little concern as if nothing unusual had occurred. He viewed the crowds who thronged the streets with all the complacency of a superior being whom nothing could have injured. Some cried out, 'John, you had better leave there,' an advice which merely elicited a smile from the Chinaman."

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL STEAM-SHIP NEVADA.

The steam-ship *Nevada*, which left Liverpool March 30 and Queenstown March 31, reached this port last night. Her advices are later by two days than were those at hand by way of Bremen and Southampton.

The death of Mr. C. GREEN, the aeronaut, in his eighty-fifth year, and that of Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a well-known member of the mining interest of Cornwall, are announced.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* avers that M. THIERS, who during his long career has undergone several metamorphoses, is only half opposed to the doctrine of infallibility—if the Pope would only call it sovereignty he would applaud with both hands. On the Roman question, he adds, there is a wide gulf between M. THIERS and his constituents, and should he lose his seat for Paris at the next general elections he will have to thank his love of strategetical positions for the misfortune. The dislike his electors have for keeping an army of occupation at Rome very nearly counterbalanced the advantage he reaped by being opposed by the Government last year.

In the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on March 28, in reply to a question from Signor DEBONI as to the intentions of the Government with reference to the Ecumenical Council, Signor VISCONTI VENOSTA, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, explained that the Cabinet, trusting to the authority of the law and to the established principles of religious liberty, would adhere to its first resolution of abstaing from all intervention in the doings of the Council. The Government confined itself to approving the conciliatory efforts of Italian Bishops, but in conformity with the principle of the separation of Church and State, it would allow the Church freely to lay down what dogmas it chose. After some observations from different speakers, the Chamber voted the order of the day asked for by the Ministry.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Religious Topics—A Dissenter's Grievance—Hard to Please—Ritualism on Anglicanism—Agitation Results—Concerning Convents—Items About Women—A Colored Swindler—American Lecturer.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 26, 1870.

More about religious questions. This week another dissenter's grievance has been before the House. Some years ago a bill was passed enforcing the right of every person to be buried in the parish church-yard, with or without the Church burial service, at his option. The more scrupulous clergy could not see their way to read this service, with its rather definite declarations respecting the state of the defunct, over the bodies of unbaptized persons, as Quakers, or the unregenerate children of Baptists, Plymouth Brethren, &c., and suicides. In the cases of notoriously immoral persons they followed the rule laid down for jurors, and gave the dead the benefit of the doubt. People who kill themselves are in almost every case pronounced insane. The bill now introduced and read a second time is to allow dissenters to hold their own funeral services in church-yards. The next step will be to demand to hold them in the church itself. And why not? The church is common property, supported by the rates paid by every householder. Why should not Baptist, Methodist, or Unitarian hold forth in the church pulpit? He has the same right to the church that he confessedly has to the church-yard. The Evangelicals ask nothing better. The more the High Church party increases the more the Low Church party tries to conciliate non-conformists—their dear separated brethren. The *Record* has decidedly adopted this policy. By the time the Ritualists will have carried out their plan of union with Constantinople or Rome the Evangelicals will be in the bonds of closest brotherhood with, at least, the orthodox dissenters; provided always that the latter will consent. And there is really not much to hinder. The Broad Churchmen, if they lived in America, would call themselves Unitarians, Universalists or Deists according to their localities; while the Low Churchmen would be Presbyterians, Methodists or Independents. Custom and the power of a State organization keeps them where they are. Almost the entire nobility, the upper classes generally, are educated clergy, and great wealth gives the Church an enormous prestige. The great wonder is that it has not been able to keep more than seven-tenths, which it now claims, of the entire population. If it had not shamefully neglected the poor, in their temporal as well as eternal interests, it must have retained in its comprehensive and very elastic fold, almost the entire population.

"HARD TO PLEASE."

A noted Ritualist, Rev. EDWARD HUSBAND, from one of whose hymns to the Blessed Virgin Mary I made a quotation some months ago, shortly after went over to Rome, and wrote a pamphlet entitled "Why I Left the Church of England." After five months' experience as a Roman Catholic, he now writes to the *Church Times* a letter entitled "Why I Left the Church of Rome." I have not seen the pamphlet, which he says he was "forced to write;" but his reasons for leaving Rome are very briefly given. He found in it unreality or inspirituality, disunion and mariolatry. All that he could have learned long ago of Dr. CUMMING or Mr. MURPHY. When a mature man changes his creed twice in six months, he should only be received thereafter on probation.

RITUALISM OR ANGLICANISM.

Meantime, the most advanced organ of the Ritualists keeps up its attacks upon the Anglican Bishops. It rates them for littleness of mind, inconsiderateness, arrogance, and so on; but it thinks the Bishop of London's hesitation to enter upon a raid against the Ritualists is owing to his fear of its effect upon his fund. Lord LAWRENCE has been urging the Bishop to put down "such hateful rubbish as bannered processions and consecrated candles," and the *Church Times* says:

"Lord LAWRENCE's toleration for the filthy and ludicrous orgies of Hindooism is assumed to give him a special right to bully his Bishop into a scandalous demonstration against those who took a leading part in the Twelve Days' Mission!"

And it defies the Bishop, the *Record*, and its Indian hero to do their worst, while the *Church Herald* says:

"The Bishop is said to be ear-wigged by one party, to be listening to them, and to be about, at their instigation, to apply the law against their opponents, while he leaves them untouched in their disobedience. What can we say of such conduct on the part of an official ruler? What but that it would be an insolent abuse of power, and a baneful perversion of justice, contemptible in the doer, degrading to those who submit to it, hateful to all honest men within the Church and scandalous to those who are without."

And this is a professedly Tory Church paper, not in the habit of speaking evil of dignities. For people fond of downright, hearty abuse the religious papers in England are almost the only ones worth reading. For peppery politics you must go to Ireland, where they like most things hot and strong.

AGITATION RESULTS.

The religious agitations in England have some unexpected results. The Ritual Commission has recommended extensive alterations in the prayer-book, and this has put a stop to the large business of printing and binding the books in use, and thrown hundreds of persons out of employment. In the same way the proposal of the Bishops in convocation to have a revised translation of the Bible has, to a large extent, put a stop to investments in that direction, and created a stagnation in trade. Should the present authorized version be superceded in spite of Lord SHAFTSBURY, the loss in stereotype plates and books will be immense. Thousands of tons will go to the paper-makers—the covers, I suppose, can be used for the new version.

CONCERNING CONVENTS.

Mr. NEWDEGATE will move, next week, for a select committee on convents. There are now in the United Kingdom 233 convents for women and sixty-nine religious houses for men. There are the Roman Catholic ones, but there is also a considerable number of Anglican convents, or sisterhoods. Petitions have been circulated through England imploring Parliament to have all such houses regularly inspected; but Mr. NEWDEGATE is not satisfied with so mild a measure. The petitions now being signed to support his motion set forth that in sect 10 of GEORGE IV. it was stated to be "expedient to make provision for the gradual suppression and final prohibition of" religious houses; but nothing was done. Mr. NEWDEGATE grows impatient. In the meantime Father IGNATIUS is making incessant appeals for help to build his monastery for the English Benedictines. He has secured thirty-four acres of land, and laid a corner-stone in the Black Mountains. He will build his cloister, cells, and abbey church with his own money and the contributions of enthusiastic Ritualists, but his great difficulty is to get monks. "Protestantism," he writes, "has sent in most of our novices; but they have proved sorry material for this marvelous life, and have given us plenty of scandal and grief." Some, who have served under him for a season, have joined the Roman Benedictine Order. Still, zeal and perseverance do wonders, and Father IGNATIUS keeps himself before the people in every way. He preaches, he writes to the newspapers, and he spends a considerable portion of his time posing to the photographers in medieval costumes and pious attitudes. The *Daily News* contrasts his methods with those of the monks whose style he is trying to copy. It says:

"A very little 'monastic lore' would have acquainted him with the fact that not to pray night and day, but to institute schools of learning, was the special aim of Benedictine piety. The Augustinian monks devoted themselves to the erection of imposing cathedrals. The mendicant friars were the founders of hospitals. * * * If Brother IGNATIUS is really in love with monasticism, why does he not join the Church which still professes to encourage it? Protestantism, he may rest assured, will have none of it. His place is in another fold altogether. Why does he not fly to it? The reason is too obvious. Roman Catholic monks do not write to newspapers, do not air themselves in public, do not put on the cowl only to become more conspicuous."

ITEMS ABOUT WOMEN.

I think a few social items may interest you more than the rather dull politics of the present session. To begin, then, with the ladies: We have a new female M. D. from a Swiss university, and Miss ELIZABETH GARRETT has been appointed one of the visiting physicians of the East London Children's Hospital, the first appointment of the kind in this country. Mrs. FAWCETT, her *petite* and pretty sister, has been lecturing in Brighton on female suffrage and women's rights and wrongs generally. Allowing women to vote, she said, would not make divisions in families; it was the difference of opinion and not the right to vote that made people quarrel; and in politics, as in religion, people should marry those with whom they agreed. She said, also, that in her experience, the best cared for households were those of the strongest advocates of women's rights. Mrs. ELLERSHAW, wife of a Yorkshire collier, also gave her notion of woman's rights at the trial of the colliery rioters. When she heard the "white sheep" coming over the wall, shouting "Five pounds for a black sheep's head," she called out to her sleeping black sheep lodgers, "All hands to the pump; the white sheep are here." They broke in and set the bed clothes on fire and stole her money. She tried to fire a pistol, but it would not go off. Then she called her husband and said, "I wish you'd fight, for this is the last minute we have to live." She took a shovel to defend herself, for she thought it was her latter end, and she might as well have a go in as them give her one. There is a woman who ought to have a vote if any one has.

A COLORED SWINDLER.

An American gentleman of color, one Mr. HENRY ALLEN, has been for some months engaged in the lucrative business of quartering himself upon people, generally widows, who have relatives in America, pretending that he has brought valuable presents for them, which he wants money to get out of the Custom-house; getting money, lodgings, and eating, as one poor woman said, three times as much as most people do. Quite a mob of people assembled to identify and complain of our friendly fellow-citizen. When he was first arrested, there were 167 cases against him. Yesterday he was brought up again, and the number had been increased to over three hundred. He paid his addresses to the daughter of one of his dupes—for miscegenation has been popular here ever since the days of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*—was accepted, and preparations were made for the wedding, when the prisoner suddenly disappeared. He has served with the British army in Canada, and has been some time in this country. He has undergone three years' penal servitude, and has been twice committed for three months as a rogue and vagabond.

AN AMERICAN LECTURER.

Gen. CARY, Esq., M. C., who comes to England with a letter of recommendation from Mr. DELEVAN, gave an address last night at Birmingham on "Temperance and Education," Mr. GOULD, the United States Consul, in the chair. Gen. CARY, following in the footsteps of several of his more or less illustrious predecessors, patted John Bull as follows, to begin with:

"Hon. F. S. CARY, who was received with much applause, commenced by saying that he believed he was standing in a place which had often been occupied by one of the most illustrious statesmen on the earth—a man whom the people on the other side of the Atlantic were as glad to hear as his constituents in Birmingham. The longer he stayed in England and the more he mingled with her population the more he was satisfied that England and America were one people. Not one simply in language, because, when in Yorkshire, he had some doubts upon the point, but one in laws, one in their adhesion to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and one, as he believed, in destiny. The two countries would be false to their ancestors, false to each other, false to posterity, false to the God of Nations, if they ever permitted anything to create a war between the people of England and the United States. He believed that if the people of America were to be consulted a thousand *Alabama* difficulties would not be sufficient to plunge their country into a war. It was a remarkable fact that public mind in England and America were now directed toward the same great questions. In England they were discussing the land question; on the other side of the Atlantic they were casting about to see how they could prevent the land getting into the hands of a few. He hoped to live to see the day when every Custom-house would be obliterated, and when no Englishman's trunk should be searched for contraband articles when he landed on the other side of the ocean. He was going home to take the field upon that question. He used to be on the other side; but he had his eye-teeth cut. He came from the agricultural districts of the West, where they were starving for clothes, and where the corn was rotting in the crib for the want of a market."

Having administered the usual quantity of soft-sawder the General bragged of American education and the Maine law, and advised his hearers to go and do likewise.

MONADNOCK.

RUSSIA.

The Socialist Conspiracy in the Czar's Dominions.

An interesting description of the origin and objects of the Russian socialist conspiracy, based on the secret publications of the conspirators, is published by the *Dziennik Poznanski*. It appears that this revolutionary society was first established by the student Karakozoff, who fired at the Emperor ALEXANDER, in St. Petersburg, in April, 1866. Its members are hence called Karakozofftchyki. Karakozoff at first belonged to a similar society known as that of Ishutyn, a young man who spent the whole of his fortune of 40,000 roubles (£6,000) in organizing a revolution against the Government, and was ultimately captured and executed by the Police. The active members of the conspiracy (*dieyatels*) profess the socialist doctrines of HERZEN, and especially of BAKOUNIN; they approve the insurrections of PUGATCHEFF, PESTEL and RYLEIEFF, but deplore the absence in these revolutionary leaders of "that invincible power which is given by hatred" and their weakness of character, which the Karakozofftchyki attribute to "the rotten institution of the family" and "obsolete notions of morality and duty." "Our motto," they say in their proclamations, "is hatred of all who are not peasants and do not belong to the people. * * We hold that there are no obligations either of morality or of honor toward any one else. * * To be scrupulous about the means of obtaining our objects is mere weakness and folly. *Qui veut la fin, veut les moyens.*" The revolutionary committee describes its plan of action as follows: "We should begin with the military commanders, the rich and the journalists. * * The first should simply be put to death without ceremony; the second deprived of their wealth, and the third silenced." Next comes a list of the names of men who have been sentenced to death by the Committee. Among these are Gen. ADLERBERG, Gen. TREPOFF, Count SCHOUVALOFF, and M. KATKOFF, editor of the Moscow *Gazette*. As for the Emperor and his family, their lives are to be spared, but only for a time. "We will keep the Czar alive until the day when the liberated peasants shall immolate him on the ruins of the Russian State." The "organic statutes" of the Society are based to some extent on the writings of JOHN STUART MILL and other philosophers, but contain many original notions peculiar to the Russian Socialists. Thus there are to be no individual or domestic rights; all property and political action is to be vested in the community, (*obshchestvo.*) The nation is to be divided into co-operative unions, (*artieli,*) under the direction of elected superintendents. Every individual is to be employed in manual labor, and only to be allowed to exercise his mind during his hours of leisure. Marriage is to be abolished and children are to be supported and educated at the expense of the union (*artiel.*) These "organic statutes" are contained in two numbers of the secret organ of the committee, entitled *Izdania Obshchestva Narodnoy Razpravy*, (Publications of the Society of Popular Justice.) One of the members of the conspiracy, a Government official named LOPATIN, has been arrested at Stavropol, the capital of one of the Caucasian provinces. He did not remain in prison long, however, for his accomplices enabled him to escape. Some days after the provincial treasury chest, containing 160,000 roubles, (£25,000,) was stolen, and this theft is universally attributed at Stavropol to LOPATIN and his band. As for NETCHAIEFF, the leader of the conspiracy, it is said that he was secretly arrested on the frontier, a short time ago, and dispatched to Siberia, and that he was murdered on the way.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

Letter to the Pope from the Dethroned Sovereign.

Prince ALFONSO, the eldest son of the Ex-Queen of Spain, has left Paris for Rome, where he is to receive his "first communion" from the hands of the Pope. The Ex-Queen intrusted her son with the following letter for presentation to His Holiness:

MOST BLESSED FATHER: The day has arrived so pleasing for me to fulfill one of the most vehement desires of my soul, which has also been so benevolently concurred in by your Holiness. My son, the Prince of the ASTURIAS, goes to Rome to receive the promised sacrament of the Eucharist at the august hands of his venerated father and protector. Heaven grant that the boy who, under such auspices, enters into puberty may inherit the religious piety ever felt by his mother, now that she cannot ask from God for him that he inherit her fortune.

The Prince travels under the title of the Marquis DE COVADONGA, in charge of the Captain-General the CONDE DE CHESTE, always a good Catholic and a loyal subject, who is accompanied in his mission, as persons also of all confidence, by the CONDE DE HEREDIA SPINOLA and Gen. DON JOSE DE REINA, with others of his very few ordinary attendants.

By CHESTE, whom I instruct for the purpose, your Holiness will be made to understand the reasons which have impeded myself and the King, my husband, from realizing others of the duties of which I spoke to your Holiness. We both cherish the hope of fulfilling them as soon as circumstances permit us; meanwhile my sorrowing heart, which has suffered so much, is anxious to receive from your Holiness your benediction for the daughter of the Church, and your consolation for the Queen dethroned.

Not a little comfort was it for me, most blessed Father, when I received your first letter, so sweet and compassionate, in which your Holiness manifested to me that you directed your prayers to the Most High for my health, and for God to restore me to the throne which belongs to me of right. I do not now aspire to preserve this right to myself, recognized even yet in my misfortunes by the wisest Sovereign of the earth, but to transmit it, as I say to all who were my subjects, on the best and most fitting occasion to the Prince, my son. Hence my vehement desire he should obtain his principal strength to exercise it by becoming imbued with the Holy Catholic spirit—the only thing by which he will be able to associate the grand principle of authority with the true liberty, equality and fraternity, which are indispensable to make all men happy. For this reason, also, I have formed the proposition that the Prince shall be educated in such a manner that, if some day the nation needs him, and God wishes it, he may go and perform his labor without exciting the hatred or the opposition of any of the numerous factions into which our country is unfortunately divided, for he will have learnt that the good King for Spain must not belong to any party, but to all the Spaniards, and that God has given the Kings for the people, and not the people for the Kings. May God's divine justice not permit that by his fault one drop of blood shall be shed, nor the peace and tranquillity of our beloved compatriots be disturbed for one single day. Oh, that so much blood had not been shed for his mother, innocent as she was of it! If during our civil war I had been found in the state of reason of which my infancy deprived me, I would not have wished to reign at so much cost. I wish not now that my boy should mount a throne erected upon tears and misfortunes. I do not desire the throne for him if he is not raised to it by the legitimate hope and general love of the people.

May God preserve for many years the life of your Holiness, so necessary today for the world, and permit me very speedily to receive personally your blessing, which I now ask for myself, for my husband, and my children, with the fervor with which I am, your Holiness' most humble, most grateful, and most loving daughter.

ISABEL.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 20, 1870.

SOUTH GERMANY.

Progress of Political Disorganization.

The Berlin *Post* introduces an article on the political situation of South Germany, with the following observations: "It is self-evident that while the most strenuous, or, as some assert, even excessive, efforts are being made in the North German Confederation to consolidate the edifice by completing its internal construction; in the Southern States, on the other hand, political disorganization is making such gigantic progress as to threaten a catastrophe at no remote period. If a doubt could be entertained that the historical mission which was once entrusted to Austria has finally terminated, or rather that it has been transferred for other ends and with new obligations to the North, it must be at once dispelled by a view of the contrast which the two parts of Germany present since their political separation. It might at first sight appear strange that some parties in the South are doing their best to sever the bands which can alone lead to the national union of North and South and guarantee to the latter security and well-being, but we know it is a frequent symptom of disease that the patient before all desires what would be certain to do him the most rapid and lasting injury. The means adopted in Bavaria and Wurtemberg to get rid of the commercial and military treaties prove clearly enough by their inherent absurdity that they are in the hallucinations of a diseased imagination or a state of feverish excitement precluding anything like safe and rational reflection. The *soi-disant* patriotic party in Bavaria have hatched a new plan—that of hindering the renewal of the Zollverein treaty in 1877, in order to free themselves from the treaty of alliance with Prussia; and the Democrats of Wurtemberg, on their side, propose the military disorganization of their country, and her being left completely defenseless, with the intention of forcing Prussia to voluntarily renounce an alliance which she would find completely worthless in the hour of need. The Bavarian "patriots" acknowledge, with a charming *naïvete*, that they must make the best use of the unexpired period of the Zollverein treaty in order to prepare for the years of scarcity which in the nature of things must succeed its abrogation in Bavaria; and the Democratic Party in Wurtemburg, who, to disgust us with the treaty of alliance, offer us burgher-guards instead of soldiers, do not conceal their malignant joy at a plan the first effect of which would be to render their own land utterly incapable of maintaining the independence of which they affect to be so jealous. It is very true that the "patriots" of Bavaria and the Democrats of Wurtemberg are not the Governments of those two States, but it must be acknowledged that they are strong enough to paralyze the action of the Governments opposed to them—perhaps even to effect their overthrow.

PRINCE BONAPARTE.

The Paris Press on the Verdict of the High Court.

The general tone of the Paris journals indicates surprise at the verdict rendered by the High Court, and but few of them express actual approval. The Republican papers, of course, denounce the whole proceedings as a mockery and the verdict as a perjury. The *Reveil* regards the result as a proof of the complete abasement of the people beneath the Imperial rule, and adds that never was there a grosser violation of justice, even under Louis XV. *La Marseillaise* occupies one half-page by the statement, in monster type, "PIERRE BONAPARTE is acquitted. VICTOR NOIR is in the grave. ULRIC DE FONVIELLE is in prison. PASCHAL GROUSSET is in prison. HENRY ROCHEFORT is in prison. MILLIERE, REGAULT, BAZIRE, DEREURE, are in prison—PIERRE BONAPARTE is acquitted." The verdict, it argues, implies perjury on the part of ULRIC DE FONVIELLE, and therefore it calls on the Procureur-General to prosecute him for that offense. The *Debats*, *La Patrie*, *La Liberté Le Parlement*, and the *Figaro* make no comment. *Le Temps* declines to impute improper motives to the jury, but contrasts the ten days' imprisonment inflicted on DE FONVIELLE for a breach of decorum with the complete acquittal of an admitted homicide. It also condemns the exceptional tribunal by which the case was heard, and concludes that, although PIERRE BONAPARTE is acquitted, the institution which absolved him is destroyed. *Le Gaulois* accepts without criticism the verdict of the highest jury in France. The *Opinion Nationale* says the verdict was a painful surprise to the Parisian public. It cannot understand the complete acquittal of a man who, after a violent scene, took the life of another, when a duellist who, meeting his antagonist honorably, kills him, and a man who negligently allows a flower-pot to fall from his window to the injury of another person are liable to severe punishment. Political passions had doubtless too much influence in the recent trial, and probably the jurors by their verdict rather intended to condemn the violence of revolutionists than to absolve PIERRE BONAPARTE. *L'Histoire* considers that it is now established that any one may reply to a blow by a pistol shot. It is a simple return to the customs of their Frank ancestors, with whom the only penalty for murder was a pecuniary indemnity. The *Temps* maintains that with whatever indulgence the Prince may be judged, it is certain that in an outburst of temper he killed VICTOR NOIR. M. DE FONVIELLE, for yielding to a similar outburst, which had, however, no other result than that of causing a disturbance in Court, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment. It would be difficult, the *Temps* thinks, not to compare these two facts—the acquittal of the Prince for homicide, and the condemnation of M. DE FONVIELLE for a few hasty words. M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC writes in very different terms of the verdict. He says, in the *Pays*, that the High Court of Justice has covered itself with glory, by being courageous enough to act toward a BONAPARTE as it would have acted toward the humblest private individual.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Annexation Impossible—How the United States May Help the Movement for Independence.

From a Special Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, April 6, 1870.

The advocates of Canadian independence profess that their theories are as much in the interest of the Empire as the Dominion. They contend that England derives no advantage from her North American possessions, while, in the nature of things, she is exposed to great perils on their account, and in the event of war with the United States, to possible, and perhaps probable, humiliation. They say that Canada herself would be safer and more prosperous if released from the entanglements of British diplomacy, which, they further profess, has never been successful on this continent. They entertain feelings of gratitude to England for her gentle and benignant rule over them; but they believe there is danger to the mother and the child from a continuance of the present connection. They say, as did the annexation manifesto of 1849, that the "colonial state is one of tutelage merely," and that the question of separation is, as Mr. HUNTINGTON put it in Parliament the other day, "a question of time, of fitness and of preparation." They say the time has come. They believe in commercial annexation—the waters of the great Lakes and the St. Lawrence to become the common highway for both countries; free coasting trade, free fisheries, and free interchange of natural and manufactured products; universal reciprocity, in fact, as soon as the circumstances of the two countries will permit, each to remain autonomous, but having in their common commercial interests a guarantee of perpetual amity and peace. They preach that such a policy would open to Canadians the markets of 40,000,000 people, which Canada, with her mines and fisheries, her highway to the ocean, would, on the other hand, open a vast field for American capital and enterprise. The advantages would be immense, but they would be mutual. They see but one difficulty.

The people of Canada are not prepared to accept annexation, and the friends of perpetual connection tell them that the Americans are aggressive, and that independence would be followed by immediate absorption. If you once convince our people that you will meet them in a fair spirit—that you will not take advantage of their weakness when the Imperial arm is withdrawn; that the "Potter policy" of starving us into annexation is abandoned; that we may safely hope for fair commercial intercourse, and in our weakness depend upon the comity of nations—the Canadian people will very soon throw the "titled managers" overboard and re-establish a friendly and prosperous Republic along your Northern borders. More than that, such a manifestation of your friendly disposition would have an immense effect in England, where your growing power is dreaded and where your absorption of British America would be unpopular.

England could not consent to the annexation of this great country to the overgrown territories of a rival power without chagrin and humiliation. But the moment she understood that your great nation would treat the subject of Canadian independence in a just and liberal spirit, she would promote it by all the means in her power.

It seems to me this view ought to commend itself to American statesmen. Such a policy on their part—the aid of the moral power of the Udited States, unmistakeably expressed or foreshadowed, so that it might be understood and trusted in Canada and in England, would tend in the highest degree to ripen the opinion of the Empire. It would place the true friends of the United States in this country in a strong and commanding position. They would have the open countenance of British statesmen and would very soon lead the public opinion of this country. It would be a small sacrifice for your people and would lead to magnificent results. You might make it one of the elements in the settlement of the *Alabama* controversy, that you should join England in guaranteeing the independence of Canada for some years. It would cost you nothing, as you are the only foes who could assail her. You would thus become the propogandists of your principles as a nation, and young Canada would lean upon your arm and follow your example. This ought to be motive enough for a great people.

Political annexation with the free consent of our people and of England, is impossible in the present temper of the times. There are some who talk of such things, but they have no political prospects in this country. But independence is a condition to be easily achieved, with the moral power which the manifestations of your good intentions would carry. Give up your views about "manifest destiny" and political annexation. Help us to try the experiment of independent political life. Show us that you would meet us on common ground in a friendly and generous spirit, and our people will look ahead, and the Independents will carry all before them at the next elections.

CANADIAN.

The Horrible Double Murder in Henry County, Illinois—A Farmer and His Wife Murdered in Their Bed.

From the Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., April 7.—One of the most brutal murders that has ever been committed in this county was perpetrated near Colona, Ill., on the 5th inst. A. K. MUMFORD, a farmer living about three miles west of Colona, had just sold his farm, intending to move West. Two ruffians, attracted doubtless by the money supposed to be in the house, effected an entrance while the family were asleep. A little boy was lying awake in a trundle-bed and saw one of them attempt to reach under the pillow of Mr. MUMFORD, and gave the alarm, which awoke Mrs. MUMFORD, and she screamed, awaking her husband, who sprang up. Both were immediately knocked down with a club. Mr. MUMFORD's head was completely severed from his body with a knife. The little boy was then knocked down and left for dead. The ruffians then left, after securing over $1,600 in money and some notes. In the morning, when the deed was discovered, the spectacle presented was an awful one. Mr. and Mrs. MUMFORD and the boy all lay upon the floor weltering in their blood. The boy was found to be alive, and was restored so as to relate the dreadful occurrences of the night, but the parents were both dead. Two strangers, pretending to be cattle buyers, who had been hanging about the neighborhood for several days, are supposed to be the murderers. One has a light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, large features; weight, about 175 pounds; dressed in dark coat, and had on a black felt hat and leather shoes. The other was tall and slim, with dark eyes, black hair, pale complexion, and nervous temperament; wore a blue soldier's coat and thick boots. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and if caught there the ruffians would undoubtedly be lynched. They traced one of the ruffians some two miles over fields, by blood from the wounds which he had received in the tussle with Mr. MUMFORD. Every effort is being made to arrest the murderers.

Strange Outrage in Titusville—A Lady's Hair Cut Off While She is Sleeping.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, April 7.

The community were shocked yesterday morning by the report of an outrage which seemed incredible. Dr. BAILEY and his wife occupy rooms on the second floor of a building on Pine-street. On Tuesday evening Mrs. BAILEY, who had been ill during the day, retired to bed about 8½ o'clock, and soon fell asleep, and while in this condition, some unknown person entered the room and cut off her hair. Mrs. BAILEY wore her hair in tresses, falling upon her shoulders. It was long, dark and luxuriant, and she was in the habit of throwing it back upon the pillow. In this position the hair was cut very near to the head, and so dexterously that she was not awakened. The door of the office was, (as usual in the absence of the doctor,) unlocked, and whoever perpetrated the outrage was doubtless familiar with this circumstance. Dr. BAILEY returned home about 9 o'clock and at once made the discovery. His wife, who had been undisturbed, could give no account of the transaction, and thus far the investigations have failed to throw any light upon it. Dr. BAILEY offers a reward of $150 for the detection and conviction of the person who committed the outrage.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

The final Patti concert of the present too brief series occurred at Steinway Hall last evening. The attendance was extremely numerous and decidedly enthusiastic. Miss PATTI, M. THEODORE RITTER, Señor SARASATE, Mr. SQUIRES and Herr HERRMANNS all took part in the entertainment as in the earlier reunion organized under the same auspices; and, besides, Miss CLARA PERL who has been already written of here, was heard during its progress. "If with all your hearts," from "Elijah," by Mr. SQUIRES; "Quis est homo," by Misses PATTI and PERL, and the quartette "Sancta," from ROSSINI'S "Stabat Mater," by Misses PATTI and PERL, and Messrs. SQUIRES and RITTER constituted the sacred part of the programme. Of the merits of the interpretation there is little occasion to speak, as the habitual reader need not be reminded that if Miss PATTI is not heard to especial advantage, even in the lighter oratorio, her execution of the songs listened to on former occasions is so wonderful and delightful as to leave no room for fault-finding with any bill on which her own repertory is fairly represented. The pianist, contributions and most of the secular works yesterday were familiar....The Liederkranz Society gave its third concert at the new hall in Fourth-street last night. A very good programme was rendered to the satisfaction of a large and cheerful assemblage. The principal instrumental contribution consisted of the *allegro moderato* and *andante* of SCHUBERT; symphony No. 2. Herr LOTTI was the tenor, and sang an aria from "Don Sebastian." Miss CLARA PERL sang also, and Miss ALIDE TOPP played RAFF's *cachucha* and KOWALSKI's "Ventre à Terre" with a brilliancy which Miss MEHLIG, a more refined artist, but one much less likely to carry away an audience than her spirited rival, seems rather indifferent to.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A concert by the Yale Glee Club is to be given on Tuesday evening, at Steinway Hall. The programme consists mainly of college songs, and will be rendered by the students' musical organization of Yale College, which has won for itself an agreeable reputation as interpreter of college music. Mr. ELLIOTT, a pianist of unusual merit will also be heard. The affair seems likely to be thoroughly enjoyable....An amateur performance of "L'Elisir d'Amore," for the benefit of the Women's Hospital, a most deserving charity, will take place on to-morrow week, at the Union League Club Theater. The work will be produced under the direction of Signor ALBITES, assisted by Madame GAZZANIGA. MRS. DAVISON takes the part of *Adina*; Dr. GHISLANI DURANT that of *Nemarino*; Miss FANNY SEWELL that of *Gianetta*, and Mr. MARTINEZ that of the Sergeant. These amateurs have already given abundant evidence of vocal abilities in select circles. To complete the cast and fill the chorus fourteen young ladies and about twenty gentlemen have volunteered. The taste of Signor ALBITES in these matters is well-known, and there is a promise of a very brilliant entertainment.

MURDER IN ONONDAGA COUNTY.

An Old Resident of the Town of Cicero Killed in his own House—The Victim Robbed.

From the Syracuse Journal, April 9.

We are today called upon to record a brutal murder, occurring in a neighboring town of this county. This crime was perpetrated on Thursday night, in the southern part of the town of Cicero, near the Manlius line, about two miles from the Collamer Post-office. The victim was Mr. GEORGE JOHNSON, a well-to-do farmer who was unmarried and living alone. He was seen by his neighbors on Thursday afternoon, but was missed on Friday, and in the evening his dwelling was visited by neighbors, who supposed he might be sick, and needed attention, when the fact of the murder was discovered. The house was found securely locked up. JOHNSON was lying in the sitting-room, near the outer door, still alive, but in an insensible condition. He had been struck upon the head with some heavy implement, five blows at least having been given, and his skull was fearfully broken in. He was in a dying condition when discovered, and breathed his last about 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. JOHNSON was understood to be possessed of considerable money and other property. The appearance of the house, when the murdered man was found, indicated that it had been ransacked and pillaged.

AN ARREST.

Information of the murder was given to Chief DAVIS, by Justice FURBECK and Constable WANDS. In an interview between the Chief and Constable, the latter gave a description of a rough fellow residing near the locality of the murder, named GEORGE CARY, who was suspected of the crime. CARY and two boon companions named WILLIAM DEDRICK, a colored man, and TOBY VETTERS, or FETTERS, a simpleton, were seen at JOHNSON'S on the evening of the murder, and it was thought best to arrest them. Chief DAVIS and several officers started immediately for Collamer, to arrest DEDRICK and VETTERS, both of whom had been seen at home since the murder. About 9 o'clock CARY was seen at the "Dew Drop" saloon and was arrested. The clue which led to his arrest was a revolver, which was stolen on the night of the murder from JOHNSON'S house, and which was found at HAPPICH'S gun-shop, where CARY sold it yesterday for $2 50. CARY, when arrested, was searched, and a jack-knife found in his pocket, which Officer SHARER allowed him to retain. On the way to the Station-house, CARY attempted to get this knife open, for what purpose is not known; it was immediately taken from him. The fact of the death of JOHNSON was kept from CARY, and he was led to believe that he had been arrested for stealing from JOHNSON'S house. He denied the theft, and said he had been in the city since Monday last. He denied having been at JOHNSON'S house for the past two weeks. He was then informed of the murder, which he stoutly denied having anything to do with. He was finally urged to make a clean breast of the affair. He made a statement which charged the murder upon several persons, but he finally settled down upon WILLIAM DEDRICK as the murderer. He narrated a confession substantially as follows:

CONFESSION NUMBER ONE.

"DEDRICK, VETTERS and myself were at JOHNSON'S on Thursday night, and about 10½ o'clock I left to go home, leaving DEDRICK and VETTERS in the house with JOHNSON. I went round the corner of the house, where I stopped, and, while standing there, I happened to look through the window, the curtain being up part way. I saw all then in the room, and just then, DEDRICK, getting up, says, 'By G—d, who runs this house?' and turning to VETTERS, says, 'TOBY, wait here a minute.' DEDRICK went to the wood-shed, and soon returned with either a club or hatchet, and walking up to JOHNSON, who was lying with his head on his hands, on a table, struck him a blow with one hand, knocking him from the chair to the floor. JOHNSON groaned and hallowed 'Oh!' and then I ran for home, where, after trying to wake up mother, and failing, I went to sleep on some things in the wood-shed."

That CARY was not telling the truth was apparent to all present in the station-house, and he was advised to make a clean breast of the affair and throw himself on the mercy of the authorities.

OTHER CONFESSIONS.

CARY then gave several other versions of the murder, all of which were disconnected and contradictory in many points, until probably taking the advice of his questioners, he made the following, which he persistently asserts is a truthful confession.

"On Thursday evening I was at JOHNSON'S with him, and we had been drinking and were both a little tight. I sat reading the *Ledger*, in the kitchen, and JOHNSON sat by the stove. It was getting dark, and I asked JOHNSON to light a candle, but he said 'no, you build a fire.' I refused, and he started to build it himself, when I told him I would do it. While I was building the fire, WILLIAM HOLCOMB, a boy, came in to get a lantern, and I playfully caught hold of him and told him, "I'd a notion to punch his head." At this remark JOHNSON rushed up, caught me by the throat, and began choking me. This made me mad, and letting go of the boy, who ran out doors, I grabbed a stick of stove-wood, about an inch and a half through, a white-ash limb, and struck JOHNSON over the head. He fell to the floor, and I went to the door and hallooed to HOLCOMB to come back, but he would not, and went on. As I turned to come in JOHNSON grabbed me by the throat again, and I struck him again, knocking him down, and then struck him three times on the head, after which I left the house and went home, leaving JOHNSON on the floor in the kitchen. I don't think I killed JOHNSON. I slept in the woodshed at mother's house till 6 o'clock, when I left for Syracuse, getting here, on foot, at 10 o'clock Friday morning. I slept in my uncle's barn last night. I did not touch anything in the house or belonging to JOHNSON. I did not take his overcoat or money. The revolver he gave me two months ago, in settlement for shooting me when we had a muss. I did not lock up the house after striking JOHNSON, but went off leaving it open. This is the truth, and if it ain't may God strike me dead in this cell."

There is probably much truth in CARY's final statements, with regard to the manner of the murder, but it is not believed that he tells the whole truth, and his statements regarding the robbery are disbelieved. He is reticent as to what occurred after striking his victim. As the violence was probably done in the kitchen, it is evident that JOHNSON afterward crawled into the sitting-room, where he was found lying on the floor near the outer door, in a dying condition.

THE ACCUSED MAN.

CARY is a thick set, burly looking person, about five feet eight inches high. He has black hair and eyes; he has a small mustache shaved off since his coming to the city. He claims to be a canal-driver and lake-sailor. He states his age at twenty-two years. He was a soldier in the war, and served in the Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment for four and a half years. He was wounded in the left shoulder. He says that on the 3d of February last Johnson got mad at him and shot him in the neck while at his house, and that the ball is still in his shoulder. CARY claims that JOHNSON gave him $10 and the revolver with which he shot him, to settle up this shooting affair. He is a hard-looking customer, and owns up to being a drinking man. His mother, a widow, resides near the locality of the murder. CARY bears a very bad reputation in Collamer, and has served two terms in the penitentiary for drunkenness and fighting.

Further arrests will probably be made, if not already made, at Collamer. CARY's arraignment before Justice CORBETT is set down to take place on Monday morning.

THE COAL TRADE.

Continuance of the Strike in the Schuylkill Region—Business of the Week—Quotations.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, April 9.

The Schuylkill region is now in the full enjoyment of one of its periodical strikes. As far as can be seen at present, it is likely to remain in the enjoyment of that blessing for some little time to come. When two strong powers pull in directly opposite directions a standstill is always to be looked for. The miners form one of these powers—a power of great strength, though blind—and the operators comprise the other. The strength is now about equal, and the tug has come. Which side is to be the victor remains to be seen.

There is a slight advance in the price of the article at this port. The stock at Richmond is very small, and but little is arriving except soft coal from the Broad Top region. The New-York business is unusually large. The region supplying the coal for that market is in full operation, at old wages.

The strike of the railroad hands continues. The strike of the hands employed on the Broad Mountain and Mahanoy Railroad, a lateral of the Reading Railroad, would prevent the resumption of the Mahanoy region, even if the miners there were willing. The Reading Railroad has reduced the wages of its mechanics ten per cent., and the wages of laborers, helpers, &c., ten cents per day. This is only in strict proportion to the reduction which is now being made in all trades, which was also the case with the proposed eduction on the striking railroad hands. These men who now refuse may be very thankful if in the end they can again work at the wages they now reject. They will find before long that there are plenty of others who are willing to take their places at the low rates.

The miners would be in a similar predicament were it not for the protection of its association, which has gained sufficient strength to protect them for the present. But these associations never know when they are well off, and abuse their powers, as in this instance. A long abuse will always result in the old story of all trade unions—a total overthrow. The time required for the accomplishment of the overthrow is dependent upon the strength of the organization. The strongest can hold out the longest, but as sure as the abuse comes the ruin must follow.

The tone of the communications from members of the association published in one of its own organs shows exactly what is the spirit which animates the movement. They evidently consider themselves the owners of the mines, and that no one else has any rights whatever. One even goes so far as to propose that the ones who purchase the powder which the miners use, which is bought at wholesale prices, and is retailed to the miners, have no right to the profits of this sale. No one must be allowed to live but the miners, who are the present masters of the operators and of all other persons in nominal power in the coal regions.

The season is very dull for the boatmen on the Schuylkill Canal. They had a poor time last year on account of freshets and suspensions, and now another suspension comes before they have fairly commenced the season. The following statement shows the great falling off in the amount of coal transported by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The statement is for the week ending Thursday, April 7:

	Tons Cwt.
From Port Carbon	1,038.00
From Pottsville	176.00
From Schuylkill	5,336.00
From Port Clinton	370.00
Total for the week	6,920.00
Previously this year	7,836.13
Total	14,786.13
To same time last year	66,228.05

The following are the prices agreed upon by the Association of Operators of the Lehigh region at Mauch Chunk for the month of April: Lump, (furnace,) $3; lump, $3 25; steamboat, $3 25; broken, $3 25; egg, $3 25; stove, $3 75; chestnut, $3.

Reports from the Lehigh Region.

From the Mauch Chunk (Penn.) Coal Gazette, April 8.

There was transported last week over both railroads 107,816.04 tons against 70,640.03 tons the corresponding week last year—an increase of 37,176.01 tons. Of this, 4,958.15 tons were delivered to other railroads for shipment North, and 102,857.09 tons came South for delivery along the line and at tide. Our reports show an increase of 5,224.12 tons over the tonages of the previous week, and 208,199.19 tons over last year—giving an aggregate for the current year, to last Saturday, of 1,114,901.05 tons. We believe the shipments last week were the heaviest ever reported from the Lehigh Valley.

The activity in the market still continues. Demand is good on all sizes, and prices are fully up to our quotations. The stocks at the shipping points have been worked off, and now there is but little coal on hand. Along the line trade is brisk, and a satisfactory feeling is generally manifested.

The suspension which began on Monday last in Schuylkill has not as yet affected the other anthracite regions, and present prospects seem to indicate that a single-handed contest between the Coal Board and the miners of that region. The former are positive in their intention to stand by their proposition of a $2 50 basis, and the latter have as deliberately demanded $3. The heavy production of last week will end operations in Schuylkill until this question is disposed of. How it will terminate cannot now be intelligently surmised. While the men in Carbon and Luzerne will not, probably, participate in the suspension, they will render the strikers the usual assistance in the way of sympathy and contributions. The struggle will simply be a test of endurance.

Production is unusually active. We know of no operations, except Lehigh Navigation Company, which are not making full time and forwarding every ton of coal as rapidly as possible. Advantage is had from the suspension of our Schuylkill neighbors, and the probabilities are that a good month's work will ensue.

Reunion at the Greene-Street M. E. Church.

Yesterday was an occasion of unusual interest at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene-street, between Broome and Spring streets. Reunion services were held during the day for the purpose of commemorating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Sabbath-school connected with the church. The gathering was quite large. The exercises commenced at 9 A. M., with a love feast, at which Rev. P. R. BROWN presided. At 10½ A. M., Rev. J. T. PECK, D. D., delivered an excellent sermon on "Faith." In the afternoon the former superintendents, teachers and scholars of the Bible class and Sunday-school assembled in the lecture-room and were addressed by several speakers, including Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of Chicago, and Rev. Mr. SANDFORD, both ex-pastors of the church. The remarks referred to the long and useful career of the Sunday-school, and to the feelings of the members at the successful results which had attended their labors. Subsequently addresses were made in the body of the church by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., and Rev. J. S. INSKIP, in the presence of a numerous congregation. The services terminated with the benediction, by Rev. Dr. PECK.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

DR. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth, is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste.—*Advertisement.*

AT GOLD PRICES, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

For Black Worms and Pimples on the face, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A Harmless Toilet Preparation.

Contains nothing injurious to the health.
READ THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF
PROF. C. F. CHANDLER,
CHEMIST TO THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Laird's "Bloom of Youth," or "Liquid Pearl," for beautifying the complexion and preserving the skin. It is entirely free from lead.

EMMONS CLARK,
Secretary Metropolitan Board of Health.

Sometimes a Cold Will Not Yield to ordinary remedies, because of the severe inflammation of the delicate lining of the tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter or phlegm, finally exhausting the strength of the patient, and developing very serious disease. Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT seldom fails to remove these symptoms by relieving the lungs of all obstructing matter, and healing all soreness. Pleurisy, Asthma and Bronchitis are likewise cured by this standard remedy, and the reputation it has maintained for over thirty years affords the best guarantee of its merit. Sold everywhere.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, April 10, Rev. THERON BALDWIN, D. D., Secretary of the Western College Society.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLOSE.—On Saturday, April 9, ARNEY CLOSE, relict of the late Henry Close, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her sons, John W. and Chas. H. Close, and sons-in-law, Westminster S. Abbey, S. S. Kimball and J. J. Blacklin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 283 Union-st., Brooklyn, on this day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

COCHRANE.—On Sunday, April 10, CARRIE, youngest daughter of David E. and Caroline M. Cochrane, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 11, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No. 101 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

GLOVER.—At Middletown, on Friday, April 8, Miss SARAH GLOVER, aged 79 years.

The funeral service will be held at the residence of her brother, Daniel Glover, Esq., Middletown, Conn., on Monday, 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, at his house in Ford County, Illinois, on Wednesday, April 6, LANSON H., son of Stephen D. and M. R. Harrison, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOPPING.—On Sunday, April 10, EDITH COTTIER, only child of Edward C. and Fannie C. Hopping, aged 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grand-parents, No. 31 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 8, MARY L., wife of Edmund Kimball, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 134 Schermerhorn-st.

LEE.—On Sunday morning, April 10, ISABELLA, widow of the late Hon. Gideon Lee, and daughter of the late Rev. David Williamson, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church on Tuesday, April 12, at 5 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y., for interment.

LELAND.—At Waltham, Mass., on Saturday, April 9, of pneumonia, OLIVER T. LELAND, aged 37 years.

The funeral to take place at Waltham, Mass., on Tuesday, the 12th, at 2½ P. M.

McGREGOR.—On Friday morning, April 8, DUNCAN McGREGOR, only surviving son of John and Agnes McGregor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 322 West 27th-st., on Monday, April 11, at 1 o'clock.

NEWPORT.—At Perth Amboy, on Friday, April 8, Miss ANN NEWPORT, late of this City, aged 81 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the house of Dr. Charles McKnight Smith, at Perth Amboy, N. J., on Monday, the 11th inst., at 12½ P. M.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 7, ROBERT M. SEYMOUR.

Funeral at the residence of his father, William Seymour, Sing Sing, on Monday, 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Cars leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., at 9 A. M.

SECOR.—At Munich, Bavaria, suddenly, on Sunday, April 10, LYDIA S. SECOR, wife of Charles A. Secor, of this City.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

SWITZER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, April 10, ANN COOK, wife of Lewis Switzer, aged 47 years.

Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J., for interment.

TRUMAN.—On Saturday, April 9, Capt. DANIEL H. TRUMAN, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, and at 2 o'clock from Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., without further notice. The New-Haven cars leave the depot at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the train.

WILLIAM.—On Sunday, April 10, SILVIA WILLIAM, aged 100 years.

Funeral from colored Baptist Church, Waverley-place, near 6th-av., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, also of her son, Henry, are invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For all diseases of the lungs and respiratory organs. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for dyspepsia and indigestion. Schenck's Mandrake Pills for liver complaint.

These popular medicines have now been before the public nearly forty years, and the reputation they have attained renders it useless to puff them. Thousands who have been benefited by their use testify to their merits.

It may be asked, by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do Dr. Schenck's medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach, liver and bowels into an active, healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver and stomach, promoting healthy secretion, and removing the bile and slime which have resulted from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances named, prevent the proper digestion of food, and as a natural consequence create disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good, rich blood, and, as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are today alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. Schenck's remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.,
will continue for TEN DAYS ONLY
THEIR
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
CHINA, GLASS, GAS-FIXTURES,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, BRONZES,
CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR PRICES,
MARKED AT AND BELOW COST
IN PLAIN FIGURES ON EACH ARTICLE.

The last invoices they shall receive of CHOICE PARIS AND GERMAN GOODS are now being opened.

After the first of May their successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, will continue the business at No. 636 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

All descriptions of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, FANS, OPERA-GLASSES, &c., SELLING off at greatly REDUCED prices to REMOVE to No. 513 BROADWAY, under St. Nicholas Hotel. DIAMOND RINGS as low as THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY dollars each.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO., Office Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, trunks, &c., in the fine storage ware-rooms, No. [illegible] Hudson-st., near Spring. Apply to JOHN L. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Still no revival in the real estate market as the Spring advances, but, on the contrary, every week brings a greater depression. Prices have materially declined in the City in cases where actual sales have been made, but there is very little property at all changing hands. As the season advances the attention of buyers is turned more and more to the country and the suburbs. Of the four districts of New-Jersey, Staten Island, Long Island and Westchester County for suburban residences, the present indications seem to point to the last-named section as most in favor. Preparations are in progress for some very extensive Summer sales in that quarter during the present year. One of the largest operators will be Mr. ANDREW WILSON, Jr., who has for some months been preparing for the public something attractive and almost startling in the way of country seats, village plots, &c. Full particulars of his grand scheme will be given in due time.

The Gunther estate, at Jamaica, L. I., will be sold by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, on the 14th inst., at the Exchange Sales-room. The mansion house and out-buildings, with one acre of land, will be sold as one parcel, and the rest will be disposed of in lots of 25 feet by 100. This is the property recently donated by W. H. GUNTHER to the German Hospital and Dispensary of this City, and is sold for their benefit.

The auction sales of City property at the Exchange last week amounted to $317,830, and the recorded transfers were 168 in number, representing values to the amount of $2,794,213.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Boulevard and 143d-st., n. w. corner, 99.10x375, ½ part	$1,600
New-Bowery, No. 44, 39.9x53.4x29.4x22.5	17,000
New-Bowery, Nos. 46 and 48, 36.1x79.2x25.10x53.4	26,500
White-st., s. s., 148.11 ft. w. of Church-st., 88.8x100.5	17,200
Washington and Cedar sts., s. e. corner, 19.1x56.8	14,000
11th-st., s. s., 317.9 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18x94.8	9,000
27th-st., s. s., 324.10 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92	3,500
29th-st., s. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15x92	9,500
38th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of 5th-av., 37x38	16,000
39th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9	9,750
46th-st., No. 202 West, 20x100	25,000
46th-st., No. 20, e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	30,000
48th-st., s. s., 356.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	22,500
63d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100x25x100x50x200	57,500
79th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	4,000
113th-st., s. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10	6,000
1st-av., e. s., 47.4 ft. s. of 8th-st., 25.9x55	26,000
2d-av., w. s., 49.1 ft. s. of 10th-st., 15.1x100	20,000
4th-av., e. s., 82.11 ft. s. of 117th-st., 18x63.4	8,500
Leases Recorded.	
Broadway, e. s., 45.8 ft. s. of 19th-st., 84.11x108.9x59x—for the first 7 years, per year, $9,000; and for last 7 years, per year	$11,000
Madison-st., No. 260, 5 years, per year	510
8th-av., old No. 216, 7 years, per year	900
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Bainbridge-st., s. s., 385.9 ft. e. of Hopkins-av., 80x100	$1,100
Centre-st., w. s., 625 ft. s. of Sackett-av., 444.10x220x208x100x50x100	11,250
Cheever-place, w. s., 263.3 ft. n. of De Graw-st., 15.6x88.5	7,000
Ellery-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100	2,000
Hooper-st., s. s., 156 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 24x100	9,000
Herkimer-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Utica-av., 185.6x50	16,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Throop-av., 25x100	2,662
India-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 25x100	4,200
Jackson-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Lorimer-st., 25x100	700
Kosciwsko-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	4,300
Lorimer-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 25x100	3,000
Madison-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	6,000
Madison-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 50x100	8,500
Myrtle-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 25x100	250
Myrtle-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Cypress-av., 25x100	250
Pacific-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Grand-av., 80x80	10,000
State-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of Powers-st., 55.8x21.10x64.6	7,500
York-st., n. s., 38.8 ft. w. of Adams-st., 19.4x75	3,800
11th-st., s. s., 368.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100	2,500
11th-st., s. s., 368.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x100	4,800
17th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x120	6,000
20th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 60x100	1,950
30th-st., n. e. s., 99.4 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 30x0.3	nom.
22d-st., s. w. s., 425 ft. s. of 6th-av., 25x100	500
Atlantic-av., s. s., 250.2 ft. e. of Washington-av., 39.11x100	10,000
Lewis-av. and McDonough-st., s. w. corner, 60x95	2,500
Meserole-av., n. s., 25 ft. n. of Oakland-st., 25x75	5,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 166.4 ft. e. of Chestnut-st., 27.1x69	4,500
Ralph-av., e. s., 107.2 ft. n. of Dean-st., 53x100	600
Ralph-av. and Madison-st., n. w. corner, 20x80	6,500
4th-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Warren-st., 20x80.10	8,000
5th-av., s. e. s., 68 ft. n. of 17th-st., 18.9x100	6,000
8th-av. and 40th-st., s. w. corner, 50.2x100	800
Gates-av., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Greene-av., 28x80	5,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Napoleon-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of Elm-st., 25x85	$1,350
New-York-av., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Jefferson-st., 25x100	1,600
Ogden-st., e. s., 279 ft. n. of Clark-st., 66.7x100	10,800
Montclair.	
Valley road, e. s., adjoining Corly's lot, 65x150	$4,350
Orange.	
Ridge-st., e. s., adjoining Harrison-st., 50x150	$4,600
East Orange.	
Evergreen-place, e. s., 153 ft. n. of Central-av., 187.7x216	$5,000
Main-st., n. s., adjoining C. Condit's property, 50.9x198	9,000
Mulford-st., e. s., adjoining Th. Macknet's property, 50x122	1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HARLEM.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, A first-class brown-stone house, three-story and basement, new, and containing all the modern improvements, in 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. To a first-class tenant it will be rented for $1,000 a year; possession immediately. Inquire of G. LANDON, Jr., & CO., 3d-av., corner 126th-st., Harlem.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.

Special attention given to the care and management of estates. Houses, stores and offices rented.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS AND VERY elegantly-furnished four-story brown-stone house, situated on 5th-av., near Madison-square; to be sold as it stands, with its elegant furniture, on account of the owner going abroad. Full particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—TWO full lots in 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; a building 25x100, six stories and basement, on one; a small dwelling on the other; will lease to a good tenant. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, Auctioneers. No. 91 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, APRIL 27—Four-story, brown-stone house and lot, 25x60x120, with all modern improvements, No. 211 West 14th-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE 5TH-AV., THE four-story brown-stone high-stoop house (25 by 55, with bay windows) No. 9 West 52d-st.; this house is one of the best built and best located in the City. Inquire of I. P. HAYS, No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front houses, Nos. 32 and 34 West 51st-st., 21x53. Inquire on the premises, or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, on 44th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. Inquire on the premises, of A. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE FOUR-story, brown-stone house, No. 67 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., in complete order. Apply to G. C. HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN CUMBERland-st., opposite Washington Park, one four-story brown-stone house. Also one three-story in Claremont-av., near Greene-av.; price, $14,500. Also one three-story brick, No. 182 Carlton-av.; price, $11,500. All this property is in first-class locations, and cheap. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, No. 303 Claremont-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR RENT—WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT BROOKLYN.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x50 feet; sheds, covering one-half the property, scales and railway track, and established storage business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE REAL ESTATE OF THE Whipple File and Steel Manufacturing Company, consisting of 60 acres of land, at Ballard Vale, Andover, Mass., with 30 brick, stone and wooden buildings, suitable for various manufacturing purposes, and 50 buildings for dwelling houses and tenements, containing 300 rooms. This property is offered at private sale, entire or in parcels, at very low prices, until April 12, proximo. If not then sold, it will be offered at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April. For further particulars address OFFICE WHIPPLE FILE CO., No. 36 Studio Building, or SAM'L HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE—A FARM; AN OLD HOMEstead of about 90 acres; fruit &c., in abundance; situated in the town of Stamford, Conn., about four miles from the village and New-Haven Railroad Depot, and 1½ miles from the depot on the New-Canaan Railroad; will be sold cheap, or exchanged for good City property. Also a store to let in a new and growing neighborhood.

For further particulars inquire of
CHAS. FOX,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, New-York, from 10 to 12 M.; or at the South-side Railroad Office, Williamsburg, from 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A modern-built two-and-a-half-story house, 40x30, and extension; stable, carriage-house, farmer's lodge, barns and out-buildings; three-quarters of a mile from depot; schools, churches, &c.; fine apple orchard, pears, cherries, grapes, and all kinds of small fruits; house has all the modern improvements, and is in complete order; 65 acres of land suitable for all agricultural purposes, and situated within the town limits; price $33,000, on very easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., three minutes' walk from Broadway station, a desirable country-seat, comprising a house of ten rooms, gas throughout, dumb waiter, &c., stable, carriage-house, and one acre of ground, well shaded and fruited. Price, $16,000, or will rent at $1,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR THE FIRST WITH THE third floor to let to a small family, a house with all modern improvements, in a first-class locality; ten minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. Depot. Inquire on the premises, No. 1,175 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

NEW-HAMBURG, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—"Sonneck," a desirable country residence, furnished. Terms easy. Apply to
G. C. SATTERLEE,
No. 172 Broadway.

ALL KINDS OF LANDS IN VIRGINIA, West Virginia, and in the South, for sale by the New-York Southern Land Company, 58 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights.

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT GENEVA, ON SENECA LAKE—An elegant brick house, designed by one of the best architects, and built in the most substantial and thorough manner. The interior wood work is of native woods, finished in oil. The house is supplied with water and gas, and warmed by steam, and furnished with all modern improvements, to an extent seldom found away from our larger cities. With the house are twenty acres of land, well planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and tastefully laid out. The views from the place of the lake and surrounding country are very beautiful. For further particulars inquire of E. H. HURD, Esq., Geneva, or of the PRESIDENT OF THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, New-York.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, with immediate possession, a two-story frame dwelling, with a two-story tea-room 20x20; 12 rooms, all in good order; hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, stationary-tubs, speaking-tubes, furnace and gas, with about four City lots of ground in garden; fruit, shade and lawn, pleasantly situated on high ground; five minutes of steam cars, and three minutes of horse cars; terms made to suit the purchaser. Also, an eight-room house and five City lots within three minutes of steam cars; price $5,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner 5th-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR rent, furnished, the elegant country-seat of the late Major T. R. Brayton, at Owego, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad, nine hours from New-York City, and once known as the "Glen Mary" of N. P. Willis; grounds twenty acres, beautifully shaded and fruited, with large cold grapery; house one of the finest dwellings in the State, large and completely modern, with furnace, gas, hot and cold water, and piazzas on three sides, and all commanding magnificent views of the Valley of the Susquehanna. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FISHKILL LANDING, HUDSON RIVER.—To rent, furnished (with privilege of buying), a large brick mansion, pleasantly situated and commanding fine and extensive views of land or water, with carriage-house, stable, barn and out-buildings, and 5 to 50 acres of land; one-half mile from depot, and in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Sargent, Gen. Howland, the late Judge Kent and others; will be rented to a private family only at $1,300 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR RYE DEPOT, NEW-Haven Railroad, a farm of 40 acres; large house, bath, water-closet, barn, carriage and horse house, workshop, wood-shed, henery, &c.; fine shade-trees in lawn; fine orchard in full bearing; pears, cherries, graperies and all the small fruit fully matured; large garden; located near the Boulevard from Portchester to Tarrytown. A photographic view of the place can be seen by applying at No. 40 Spruce-st.

ORANGE–MOUNTAIN SIDE—ELEgant residence; all conveniencies; stables; ample accommodations; billiard-room; entrance lodge; eight acres under highest cultivation; fruit, shade, ornamental trees; commanding extensive views. Photographs and particulars apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A fine property on High-st., near Clinton-av., overlooking the city; house three-story, with extension, containing twelve rooms, all in good order; bath, water, gas, cellar; lot 81x300, running from street to street, with stable, cow-shed, &c.; some fruit. Will sell the whole, or house and part of ground. Address Box No. 5,180 New-York City Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—(HEALTHY LOCALity,) by order of executor of Capt. Aug. De Peyster, deceased, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, fine large house, with all modern conveniences; barn, &c.; handsome grounds; two or more acres of land; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE country-seat, at Morristown, N. J.; large house (furnished) and stables, gardener's cottage, icehouse, (tilled,) &c., &c.; large apple and pear orchard, and small fruits in abundance; also, a good cow; all in good order, and immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO SPECULATORS AND OTHERS.—For sale, about six acres of land with furnished villa, Gate lodge, conservatory and usual out-buildings, fruit, &c., on the new boulevard out of the town of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; for sale cheap or to let. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—FOR SALE cheap, delightful residence, 22x32; city improvements; plenty out-buildings; grounds 75x170; abundance choice fruit; few minutes to New-York; terms to suit; price $8,000. Address CONSIDERATION, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, mansion and 258 acres, the residence of C. S. Wainwright, Esq., situated at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COTTAGE, with barn and 2½ acres of land; fine apple-orchard and garden, with a variety of fruits, at East Chester, near Mount Vernon, N. Y.; price, $5,500, $1,500 down; rent, $300. Apply to JAMES PARISH, No. 359 Canal-st., or JOHN G. FAY, Esq., near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT BLOOMfield, N. J., five minutes' walk from depot, a house of eleven rooms, with carriage-house, barn, &c.; situated on high ground, and perfectly healthy. Inquire of W. R. MITCHELL & CO., No. 231 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT PLACE, ONE-quarter of a mile from Monsey Station, Rockland County; large house, out-building and orchard; eight acres; lately used as a hotel; $5,000; easy terms.
G. R. HART, No. 183 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET.—Four-story marble-front house on 5th-av., near the Park; house 20 by 70, lot 20 by 100; all the improvements, splendid location, splendid order; possession before May 1; to a private family only; rent low. Also, four-story Ohio-front house on 7th-av., between 43d and 44th sts.; house 25 by 60, lot 25 by 100; hot and cold water all through and every improvement; rent, $2,500. Also, brown-stone house on 49th-st., near 5th-av., all improvements; rent, $3,300. Also, several houses furnished, in good locations, at reasonable rents. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, or No. 595 6th-av.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, FURNISHED, a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, No. 117 West 34th-st.; the house was built for the owner by days' work; is 25x85; warmed by Baker & Smith's steam apparatus; has been finished one year and occupied six months; the furniture, carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., are all entirely new and of the best description; will be rented to a private family only. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. THOS. P. GRINNELL.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL brick mansion, in Roseville, N. J., containing twelve rooms, warmed by steam, with hot and cold water and stationary wash-tubs in kitchen, large garden, strawberries, grapes and peaches, beautiful view, good neighborhood, three minutes' walk from railroad station, forty minutes from New-York, corner Sussex-av. and 7th-st. Rent, $1,000. Apply to the owner, on the premises, or at the office of BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—NEAR DUNELLEN, TWENTY-seven miles from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a pleasantly-located cottage, with carriage-house, stable, and other out-buildings, all in perfect order; two acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit and ornamental trees; rent moderate. Apply to W. S. STEVENS, Dunellen Depot, or address Post-office Box No. 660, New-York.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR THE Summer or a term of years, the house of John Hone, with stables, out-buildings, gardens, &c.; the house is 45 feet by 45, and is fully furnished; the grounds contain seventeen acres. Also, a small new house in the best part of the town. For particulars apply to
HONE & NICHOLAS, No. 43 Exchange-place.

TO LET ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS—The three-story and basement houses Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., short distance from ferry by horse cars; rent $450. Also, an elegant, furnished country-seat on the banks of the Passaic River, near Belleville, N. J., on Erie Railroad. Apply at No. 308 West-st., upstairs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT BERGEN Point, N. J., a comfortable cottage house, (11 rooms,) large garden, &c., delightfully situated on the Kill von Kull. Also, new French-roof house, 13 rooms; range, bath-room, &c.; stabling if required. Apply on the premises, or to J. W. ROWE, No. 79 John-st., up stairs, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

TO LET—THE THIRTEENTH HOUSE AND garden lot, west of Boulevard-place, (10th-av.,) on north side of 69th-st., being of brick, two-stories, and high basement, with good cellar, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, in good order and newly painted. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, (full size,) No. 242 Fifth-av., now occupied by John Bryant, Esq.; will be rented to an acceptable tenant for one or more years; rent $5,000 per annum. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO let, consisting of four handsome rooms, bath, &c., at Summer prices. Also parlor and bedroom on third floor. References given and required. No. 31 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

COTTAGE TO LET—UNFURNISHED, within five minutes' walk of the steam-boat landing, Unionport, Westchester; contains seven rooms, kitchen and laundry, with good-sized garden and stable. Inquire of JAMES BUCHAN, 190 Elizabeth-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A FOUR-story brick house; high-stoop and subcellar, 17 rooms; all the modern improvements; in the very best of order; rent $1,450. Inquire on the premises, No. 193 Clinton-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A three-story, high-stoop and basement house, with all the modern improvements in it; No. 207 East 55th-st., 100 feet from 3d-av. Inquire of MICHAEL FLOOD, No. 165 3d-av., corner of 16th-st.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, TWO FURnished cottages near the sea and principal hotels. Address GLENN & CO., No. 726 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or JACOB W. MORRIS, at Long Branch, who will show the cottages on application.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN BOND-ST., WITH twenty rooms; rent $1,800. Apply to C. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 78 William-st., before 12 or after 3.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE COUNTRY-seat of Gen. Morell, known as Beechwood, and the home of the late Dr. Creighton, at Scarsborough on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. The mansion is large, has all the modern improvements, and contains twenty rooms; delightfully located in a plot of about sixty acres; the grounds are beautiful; abundance of fruits, greenhouse, cold graperies, about 600 vines of foreign varieties. To rent to a private family only for eighteen months, or perhaps a longer period. Full information from HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE HUDSON TO LET OR LEASE.—The house is large, with a fine wide piazza commanding a most picturesque view of the river and surrounding country. The grounds are tastefully arranged, with fine old shade trees, a never-failing spring, extensive lawn, garden and vineyard. Fruit is abundant. The outbuildings, carriage-house, Summer kitchen, farmer's cottage, &c., are in the very best repair. The place is accessible at all times by steam-boat and railroad. Terms easy. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THREE-STORY high-stoop Dorchester stone-front house No. 69 West 45th-st.; basement has been arranged for physician's office. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH roof brown-stone dwelling on 120th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; finished with all the modern improvements and in first-class condition. Apply to J. McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE TO rent in Harlem, No. 5 Dunscomb-place, 128th-st., three stories, with all the improvements, and in good order; rent $900. Apply to CHAS. B. TOOKER, No. 1,995 3d-av.

TO LET—A PART OF BROWN-STONE house No. 202 West 34th-st.; six rooms; basement suitable for physician's office. Apply from 10 to 12 A. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, NO. 19 WEST 35TH-st., near 5th-av., four-story, brown-stone, well-furnished, and in good order; rent moderate to a private family. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT ON KINGSBRIDGE ROAD—A cottage house, with stable, and five lots of ground, in complete order. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Yonkers for one year, to an unexceptionable family of adults; rent, $1,200. Address R. T., Box No. 2,394 Post-office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

A WELL-LOCATED CORNER STORE to let, at the junction of Broadway, 7th-av. and 43d-st., suitable for drugs, dry-goods, millinery, fancy-goods, &c.; has plate-glass front and desirable room in rear; rent only $1,500; possession now. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, or No. 595 6th-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE fire-proof building No. 82 Beekman-st., with or without power; also, stable, with dwelling attached, No. 227 East 9th-st. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st., or to B. TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE corner of Broadway and Broome-st., now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 63 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment of the fine, large marble building No. 10 Maiden-lane; suitable for an importer of fancy goods, jewelry, silver-plated ware, &c. Inquire of MIDDLETON & BROTHER, No. 10 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

TO LET—THREE SPLENDID LOFTS, 25x100, (first, second and fourth,) in the brown-stone building No. 96 Beekman-st.; first loft fitted up for offices, &c.; rent $1,800 for the three. Apply in the store, or at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN THE BIBLE House; desirable offices on second and third stories. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A—**TWO FINE STORES WITH BASE**ments to let, together or separately, 25 by 75 each. Terms low. Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av.

STORE TO RENT—ON 8TH-AV., WITH good basement; size 22x90. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

A FINE FOUR-STORY BUILDING to lease. Inquire on the premises, No. 195 Church-st.; rent $4,800; suitable for commission business.

TO LET—NO. 762 BROADWAY, THE FOURTH floor; rent $400 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE SECOND loft of No. 787 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Apply in the store to GEORGE SLOANE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL, GOOD FARM IN the State of New-York, within eighty miles of the City. Full description of farm, dwelling, and locality, with price, to L. STRONG, Post-office Box No. 3,919.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PARTY OF UNDOUBTED REspectability wishes to take charge of a furnished house during the absence of the owner abroad, or in the country during the Summer season.
Reference is made to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A STABLE WANTED FOR HIRE, between 4th and 7th avs. and 10th and 24th sts.; stalls must be on ground floor. Address, stating terms, E. PORTER, Union Club, corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.

A MARRIED WOMAN, WITHOUT children, would like to take charge of a gentleman's house in his absence in the country or Europe; highest testimonials for respectability, &c. Call or address Mrs. SANDERS, No. 49 3d-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a small second or third floor in a private house, on West side. Address M. B., Box No. 115 *Times* office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AV., 88TH, 91ST AND 108TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of W. G. F. Slover, executor of Rebecca S. Whitlock, deceased:

MADISON-AVENUE—Four lots on the north-west corner of Madison-av. and 88th-st.

MADISON-AVENUE—One lot north-east corner Madison-av. and 88th-st., 36.8x100.8.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots on the north side, 95 feet west of Madison-av. 88th-st. is curbed and guttered.

NINETY-FIRST-STREET—Five lots on the north side, 200 feet east of 3d-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET—One lot on the south side, 230 feet east of 4th-av.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

Forty-four acres of land in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., lying between and close to Central Park-av. and Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased. This property is in the district of Westchester County now under control of the Central Park Commissioners, and is only two miles from the City of New-York, at Kingsbridge. Land is rolling, mostly high, fine air, pure water and healthy. Will be sold in four parcels. Sale peremptory; title indisputable. Possession immediate upon delivery of the deed. Persons on the ground to show the property. Conveyances at all hours at Williamsbridge Depot, Harlem Railroad. Sales maps, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON ST. NICHOLAS AND 10TH AVS., NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE—Two lots, situate on the westerly side of St. Nicholas-av., commencing on the south-west corner of 141st-st.

ST. NICHOLAS-AVENUE—Four lots, situate on the westerly side of St. Nicholas-av., commencing on the north-west corner of 141st-st.

TENTH-AVENUE—Two lots, situate on the westerly side of 10th-av., commencing on the north-west corner of 140th-st.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 1ST AND LEXINGTON AVS. AND 108TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIRST-AVENUE—One lot, east side, 50.10 feet south of 110th-st.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Five lots north-east corner of Lexington-av. and 108th-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH-STREET—Ten lots, north side, 120 feet west of 3d-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

202 ACRES OF LAND, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF YONKERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 202 acres of choice land, situate in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, near Scarsdale, and between that place and the Town of Yonkers, now known as Ivanhoe, and formerly known as the Underhill Farm. This property is about half a mile easterly from the Harlem Railroad, and the same distance westerly from the contemplated new railroad to Boston. It is on the summit of a high ridge, having commanding views, and is in an exceedingly healthy location. There is no property in that section of Westchester County better adapted for subdivision into villa plots, or that is more desirable for gentlemen's residences. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, of
NO. 366 BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, under the direction of H. M. Garvin, Esq., referee:

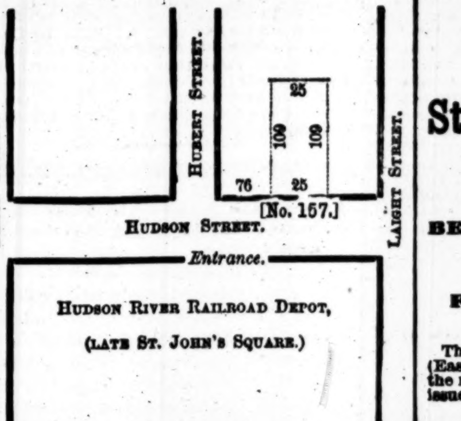
BROADWAY.—The valuable extra large lot of ground with five-story brick store, known as No. 366 Broadway, east side, between Franklin and White sts., lot 25x150 feet; 65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of Valuable Real Estate.



THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 157 HUDSON-ST., in this City, and which is shown upon the above diagram, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 20th of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers. The sale will be under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee in a partition suit.

Its proximity to the grand Central Depot of the Hudson River Railroad, which is soon also to be used as the principal freight depot of the Harlem Railroad, gives to this property a peculiar value for business purposes. The building is a substantial structure, and one which can easily be adapted to business uses.

The sale will be peremptory and without reserve to the highest bidder.

For further particulars, apply to
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 39 Wall-st., or
VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY,
Attorneys, &c.,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNTHER'S ESTATE, IN JAMAICA, L. I.—Donated by Mr. W. H. Gunther to the German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York, and the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of the Indigent Widows and Sick.

Peremptory sale.

The splendid country-seat of the late C. G. Gunther, situated in the limits of the thriving village of Jamaica, L. I., having been donated by Mr. W. H. Gunther, son of the deceased C. G. Gunther, to the above-named two benevolent societies, the trustees of this magnificent gift have decided to have the same laid out in lots and sold at public auction by LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY,

On Thursday, April 14,

1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York.

The elegant and spacious mansion and out-buildings, in best repair, together with an acre of land, tastefully laid out, also,

EIGHTY-TWO LOTS.

This fine property is most beautifully situated on high ground on the northern border of the village, overlooking it in every direction, and having most extensive and interesting views of the surrounding country.

The Long Island, South Side and Brooklyn Central Railroads run twenty trains daily to and from the City, giving easy access within twenty-five minutes, at a commutation of $50 per annum, the station being within ten minutes' walk of the property. Horse-cars leave every twenty minutes for New-York, starting within a few hundred feet of the property.

The easy and commodious access the healthy and beautiful village now enjoys have made the same equal, if not superior, to almost any other in the vicinity, and business men, mechanics, clerks, &c., can reach their residence in the village in almost as short a time and much more comfortably than those living in the upper part of the City.

In addition to these attractions we may add that Mr. A. T. Stewart has bought, and is now improving, the tract of land in direct line with the property in question, and the improvement of his can only add to the value of this property.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash and auctioneer's fee on day of sale, forty per cent. on the 2d day of May, balance of fifty per cent. to remain on bond and mortgage, or at the option of the purchaser.

For maps and further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.; or to
C. ALTHOF, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place;
E. SAUER, No. 45 Exchange-place.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT NO. 116 WEST 32D-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—The very desirable first-class three-story and high basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 116 West 32d-st., south side, 150 feet west of 6th-av.; house 20.10x63 feet, with party-wall on the east side; parlor and basement halls tiled; is in splendid order throughout. Over $7,000 has been spent on the inside of the house by the present owner. The property is easy of access, having six lines of cars within a short distance. Possession on delivery of deed. Lot 20.10x98.9. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 5 WEST 21ST-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 5 West 21st-st., north side, 145 feet west of 5th-av.; house 25x47.2 ft.; party-walls and two-story extension 17 ft.; Also, butler's pantry extension, 9.4x8.6 ft.; in good order and contains all the conveniences. Lot 25x98.9.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 620 LEXINGTON-AV. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

LEXINGTON-AVENUE—The very desirable four-story basement and subcellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 620 Lexington-av., west side, between 53d and 54th sts.; house 21x50 feet, with party walls; in fair order. Lot 21x68 feet. Terms at sale.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

A NEW-YORK STATE SECURITY.

The undersigned offers for sale the entire issue,
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE
MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
Dated April 1, 1870; due April 1, 1890.

Principal and interest payable at the counter of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTER-YEARLY,
Viz.: Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, Oct. 1.

The Monticello and Port Jervis Railway connects with the Erie Railway at Port Jervis, and will connect directly with the New-Jersey Western Railway on its completion. It is but six miles from the Midland Road, with which it will connect hereafter, forming a

GRAND TRUNK BETWEEN THE MIDLAND AND ERIE RAILWAYS.

It is twenty-five miles in length, BROAD GUAGE, built in the most substantial manner, by cash subscriptions of the citizens and towns of Sullivan and Orange Counties, and will command a passenger and freight traffic of much importance and value. Being but eighty-eight miles or three hours distant from this City, investors can make a personal examination, or ascertain by prompt correspondence the security offered by its Bonds.

QUARTER-YEARLY COUPONS ARE A NEW FEATURE,

and will prove a convenient form of income to many purchasers.

Present price of the Bonds, 95 per cent. and accrued interest, in currency, with the right to advance to par without notice.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

JOHN B. MURRAY, 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, }
CLEVELAND, March 30, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened May 6.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 38 for five shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Bank, issued to, and owned by, the undersigned, dated July 1, 1869, was on or about the 1st of January, 1870, stolen from my safe at No. 66 East Broadway, New-York City. Said certificate was unindorsed at the time it was taken, and application has been made to the Board of Directors for a new certificate.
ROBERT C. BROWN.

THE UNDERSIGNED BANKING firms continue to undertake the sale of all kinds of American Securities, as also the introduction in the European financial markets of first-class mortgage bonds of established railroad companies. S. STIEBEL & CO. in London; MORIZ STIEBEL SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company (Eastern Division) offer, through the undersigned, the remainder of their First Mortgage Bonds of the issue of

$1,500,000.

The Eastern Division of this road extends from St. Joseph, Mo., to Marysville, Kansas, a distance of 111 miles, of which 43 miles are now completed and in actual working order, and the remainder is being pushed forward with energy and dispatch.

Sufficient iron has been purchased to complete the road, a portion of which has arrived, and the remainder is en route.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, coupon or registered, interest payable 15th February and August, in New-York, London or Frankfort. The bonds have thirty years to run, principal being payable in New-York in **GOLD.** Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,513 per mile, covers a completed road for every bond issued and is a first and **ONLY** mortgage.

This line, connecting St. Joseph and Fort Kearney, will make a short and through route to California, connecting at the latter point with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company have a capital stock of	$10,000,000
And a land grant from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued, at the lowest estimate, at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Price of bonds **97 1-2** and accrued interest **IN CURRENCY.**

These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

Pamphlets, maps and information furnished on application to

WM. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

These bonds are part of the first and only issue of the Company for $1,000,000, covering its entire property, and are at the rate of $13,700 per mile. Of the whole amount $600,000 have been already placed, leaving but $400,000 to be sold. They are 7 per cent. coupon bonds due in 1887, interest payable 1st January and July in New-York. The Road is in operation. It is 73 miles long, extending from La Porte on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern to Peru, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash and Western and the Peru and Indianapolis Roads. It runs through one of the finest sections of Indiana, and makes a connecting link in the best through line from Chicago to Indianapolis, and thence to Cincinnati and Louisville.

We confidently offer these bonds as a desirable security to investors, AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. Besides it is designed to extend the Road to Lake Michigan at New Buffalo or Michigan City the coming season, which will also greatly increase its earnings.

J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 27 Wall-st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.,
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris,
BANKERS,

Issue Letters of Credit; draw Bills on Paris; buy and sell Bonds and Stocks in London, Paris and Frankfort, and negotiate loans on same.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE }
CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THIS Company having been authorized by an act of the Legislature of Maryland, approved March 31, 1870, to reduce its capital to $500,000, and to distribute among its stockholders fifty thousand shares of stock of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, acquired under the consolidation lately effected between the two Companies, the transfer books of this Company will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., and remain open until SATURDAY, the 16th, when they will be again closed. Those who are then registered as stockholders will be entitled, on and after the 18th inst., to received certificates for an equal amount of consolidation stock, and also new certificates in the reduced capital of this Company, amounting to ten (10) per cent. of the original stock.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL }
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1870. }

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company are now open at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., and will remain open until Monday, April 18. Subscribers will pay Five Dollars ($5) per Share at time of subscription, and on notice will surrender common stock, when Preferred Stock will be issued and the common stock canceled share for share. By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF }
CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, }
NO. 43 PINE-ST., March 30, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, April 11, 1870. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and remain open one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April, both inclusive. D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, }
OFFICE, No. 7 STATES-ST. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees and inspectors of election will be held at the office, TUESDAY, April 12. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1870. }

PREFERRED STOCK.—BOOKS FOR subscriptions to the preferred stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be closed at the Company's office, No. 19 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

First Mortgage

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

WEST WISCONSIN Railroad Company,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

15 Years to Run from January, 1870.

Land Grant from Government of over 1,000,000 acres, upon which, together with Road and all its property, these Bonds are a First Mortgage.

Seventy miles of road finished and running, from which income is already derived, with rapidly increasing receipts.

This road, with its connections, forms an air line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee, and is a saving of nearly 100 miles on the great Northwestern route to Chicago.

Eleven counties along the line of this road donate $50,000 each, with right of way for construction.

This Company is exempted from taxes upon its lands for fifteen years, by special act of Legislature.

These bonds have the option of being converted into stock, and are receivable at par, as cash, for the purchase of any of the lands of the Company.

The immense tonnage of grain and lumber accumulating weekly at St. Paul's must, upon completion of this road, be carried to Milwaukee and Chicago by this direct route.

The advantages, resources, connections and land grant of this Company are fully set forth in a pamphlet which can be obtained at our office.

A large number of these bonds have been placed in Europe, and we now offer a limited number in this market at 90 flat, and recommend them with confidence to our friends and capitalists, fully believing them to be one of the safest and cheapest investments ever offered.

White, Morris & Co.,

BANKERS & FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 29 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY }
COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., }
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1870. }

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.
WINONA AND ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Company offer for sale $650,000 of its First Mortgage and $614,000 of its Second Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, which are authorized and issued for the construction and extension of its line of road from Winona to St. Peter, about 140 miles, in the State of Minnesota; 118 miles of which are already in operation, completed and equipped.

This Company is wholly owned by and operated in the interest of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, and these Bonds, besides being a special and ample mortgage security on the property, are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, by authority of the State of Wisconsin.

The Bonds are a part of an issue of $20,000 per mile of the first mortgage, and $12,000 per mile of the second mortgage, respectively bearing interest at seven per cent., coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,—the first mortgage interest on 1st of January and July, and the second mortgage on 1st of May and November.

Sealed proposals will be received until Monday, April 25, 1870, at 12 noon, by the Treasurer, A. L. Pritchard, to whom they should be addressed, at the office of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, where any further information will be given.

Bidders, in naming their rate, will please take notice that these bonds will be awarded FLAT, to wit:

The First Mortgage Bond will have the coupon on, which will mature July 1, 1870.

The Second Mortgage Bond will have the coupon on, which will mature May 1, 1870.

Successful bidders will be notified immediately, on or before April 26, and the bonds will be delivered, and payment required, at this office, on or before 2 P. M., Saturday, April 30, 1870.

The Company reserves the right to reject any bids not considered for its interest in offering this first-class security.

A. L. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
H. H. BAXTER, No. 17 Broad-st.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., }
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1870. }

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, twenty-four bonds, numbered as follows: 60, 264, 218, 107, 31, 15, 525, 275, 282, 564, 318, 22, 146, 390, 491, 8, 510, 347, 131, 372, 150, 385, 193 and 119, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1870. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st., N. Y.

BONDS STOLEN.—ON FRIDAY LAST, the 1st inst., twelve $1,000 bonds of the New-Haven and Northampton Company were stolen from the office of the subscriber in this city. These bonds are dated April 1, 1870, payable in ten years from date, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable the 1st April and 1st October, and are numbered from 50 to 61 inclusive. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating these bonds, as payment of the same will be refused by the Company.

S. D. PARDEE,
Treasurer of the New-Haven and Northampton Co.
NEW-HAVEN, April 5, 1870.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, }
OFFICE, NO. 432 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1870. }

THIS IS TO CERTIFY—THAT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Ice Company will be held at their office, No. 432 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., for the purpose of electing nine trustees and three inspectors for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M., (one hour.) The transfer-books will be closed on Tuesday, the 5th inst., until after election.

WM. JACKSON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

GOLD LOAN

OF THE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
DUE IN 1889.
INTEREST PAYABLE MAY AND NOV. 1,
AT UNION TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $300,000,
AT 80c. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CAPITAL STOCK	$800,000
AUTHORIZED ISSUE BONDS	800,000

We respectfully invite the attention of Capitalists and investors to these Bonds.

Estimated Rental from Thirty Miles Pipe	$190,000
Interest on $800,000 Bonds, say	55,000
Leaving for Current Expenses, Dividends, and to extend the Works, per annum	$135,000

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company, New-York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

Pamphlets containing copies of the Company's Charter, and of the Mortgage to Union Trust Company, &c., furnished upon application.

Government Securities and Bonds, having market value, taken in exchange on favorable terms.

Bonds sent by express, to any part of the country, free of charge.

UTLEY & DOUGHERTY,
NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN,

Free of United States Tax,

OF THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE 50-YEAR BONDS,

AT 95, FLAT.

THE ACCRUED INTEREST IS FROM NOV. 1, WHICH GOES TO THE PURCHASER.

TRUSTEES.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, Philadelphia,
President Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
CHARLES L. FROST, New-York.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and the ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government bond can possibly be, and paying nearly fifty per cent. more interest than five-twenties.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD }
OFFICE, ALBANY, April 5, 1870. }

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their offices this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on 15th April next at 3 P. M.

Resolved, That the transfer-books be reopened on 25th April next, at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New-York, which institution, in accordance with the request of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is hereby appointed by this Board (to act until further notice) the sole agency for the transfer of the stock of this Company on and after that date.

Resolved, That as soon as the outstanding floating indebtedness of this Company shall be ascertained and liquidated, the funds realized from the assets of the Company on hand at the time of the lease of this road to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and remaining after payment of all outstanding indebtedness, shall be ratably divided among the stockholders of record, on the closing of the transfer-books, April 15, 1870.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to cause these resolutions to be advertised in two daily papers of Albany and New-York, and to mail a copy thereof to each shareholder.

Attest: W. L. M. PHELPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST. }
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 30, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 13th of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All money deposited on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

Irving Savings Institution.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Money Deposited on or before April 20, Will draw interest from April 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will DRAW INTEREST from APRIL 1, the interest PAYABLE in July.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $7,160,454 14.

N. J. HAINES,
W. S. WHITLOCK,
Vice-Presidents.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Present rate of interest six per cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year. Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New Bowery, New-York.

$1 TO $5,000

may be deposited on or before April 20, and will receive interest from April 1 at
SIX PER CENT.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 18 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
303 6th-av., (Booth's Theater.) WM. M. GILES, Prest.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av., corner of 14th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

Assets, $1,614,312 10; surplus, $139,034 77.

ALL DEPOSITS ON OR BEFORE April 20, draw interest from April 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain PRICE..........April 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........April 20, at 9½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..April 27, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....May 4, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH, May 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..May 18, at 4 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Calabria, Wednes..April 13 | Russia, Wednes., April 27
Aleppo, Thursday, April 14 | Palmyra, Thurs.. April 28
Samaria, Saturday, April 16 | Nemesis, Saturd'y April 30
Cuba, Wednesday, April 20 | China, Wednesday, May 4
Marathon, Thurs., April 21 | Tripoli, Thursday, May 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....................$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, April 30
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, May 14
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, May 28

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.........April 16 | CAMBRIA.........April 30
IOWA.............April 20 | ANGLIA..............May 7
INDIA............April 23 | AUSTRALIA.........May 14

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $75 and $65.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, April 16, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, April 19, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, April 23, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 30, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMPSON, Saturday, Apr. 16, at 7 A. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Wednesday, April 20, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, April 23, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco April 30, 1870, for China and Japan.
Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, April 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, April 28.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
(Change of pier to No. 43 North River.)
Old Line—Low Freight.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 43 North River, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, April 23.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Friday, May 13.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE
THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
FLAG,
Capt. LIMEBURNER.
On WEDNESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $0.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 281 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, April 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR BOSTON,
Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE—NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
On or about MONDAY, April 11, 1870, the world-renowned steamers, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, will resume their trips on the line for Boston, via Fall River, touching at Newport. These steamers have been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted. Nothing has been omitted conducive to the safety and comfort of passengers.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3½ P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 3¾ for passengers only.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, April 1.. 3:30 P. M.	Friday, April 1.. 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 2d..... 4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d...... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th.....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 4th....... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 7th....10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th. 9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 9th..... 1:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th......... 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th.... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 11th....12:00 M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d st. 3:15 P. M.)
For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor in one week by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial. $5 a pint. No. 56 Bond-st., late No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 80 pages, gratis.

A SUCCESSFUL PRACTICE OF FORTY years in the treatment of special diseases enables Dr. LEWIS to guarantee a perfect cure to the afflicted when all others have failed. Office, No. 7 Beach-st.

THE MOST CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN in the City for the cure of nervous debility and private diseases is Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

REMOVAL.

HURD & HOUGHTON, PUBLISHERS and booksellers, have removed to No. 13 Astor-place and No. 136 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway. NEW-YORK, April 3, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
And Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., corner Chrystie-st.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND LADIES' FURNISHING.
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
in new designs.
CLOAKS, CASAQUES AND SACQUES,
Paris made and of our own manufacture.
PARIS NOVELTIES
IN SILK AND WOOL "CIRCULARS."
"BEDOUINS" IN ALL COLORS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
ALSO,
WEDDING OUTFITS, INFANTS' WARDROBES,
Children's Suits, Ladies' Undergarments,
&c., &c.
ON HAND AND TO ORDER.
Price lists and directions for self-measurement sent upon application.
DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES
OF A
FIRST-CLASS PARIS DRESS-MAKER,
we are prepared to make up
SUITS, HOUSE AND EVENING DRESSES,
which we are confident will give perfect satisfaction.
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.

CARPETS
AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 11,
WE WILL
REDUCE THE PRICES OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK IN THESE DEPARTMENTS.
PARTIES WHO MAY WISH TO REFURNISH THEIR HOUSES CAN NOW DO SO AT THE
LOW PRICES OF 1861.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., COR. CHRYSTIE.

SUMMER SILKS.
We will offer at retail MONDAY, April 11, 200 pieces
PARIS FOULARD SILKS,
neat figures in all colors, just received.
ALSO,
STRIPED AND CHECK SILKS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Sole retail agents for the sale of the
"GRAND CACHEMIRE D'AMERIQUE,"
(AMERICAN SILKS.)
LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE-ST.

AT KINZEY'S
NEW STORE,
NO. 691 BROADWAY.
PRICES WAY DOWN.
RIBBONS.
CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 25c., 40., 50c., 60c. PIECE.
PEARL-EDGE SATIN RIBBONS, 25c., 50c., 60c. PIECE.
CORD-EDGE RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. EDGE.
SASH-RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c. YARD.
BONNET-RIBBONS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. YARD.
TRIMMING-RIBBONS, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c. YARD.
ROMAN TIES AND BOWS, 20c., 25c., 45c.
TAFFETA RIBBONS FOR BINDINGS, 25c. PIECE.
SILK VELVETS, 25c. PIECE.
SILK VELVETS, 50c. PIECE.
SILK VELVETS, 75c. PIECE.
SILK VELVETS, $1 PIECE.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN ROUND HATS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN BONNETS.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN HAT-FRAMES, 8c.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN BONNET-FRAMES, 15c.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.
NINE NEW STYLES
OF FLOWERS.
FRENCH FLOWERS 10c. SPRAY.
GOODS FOR CURRENCY
AT LESS
THAN GOLD COST.
TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c. YARD.
SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. PIECE.
SILK FRINGES, 25c., 50c., 75c. PIECE.
5,000 Pieces
MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS,
10c., 15c., 25c. Piece.
2,000 pieces
WHITE FRINGES,
25c. to 50c. pieces.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE
LESS THAN
JOBBERS' PRICES.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' NEW SPRING GLOVES, 15c. to 31c.
MISSES' SPRING GLOVES, 15c. to 25c.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 25c., 31c., 40c. PAIR.
GENTS' REAL KID GLOVES, 50c. PAIR.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, STITCHED BACKS, 40c.
LADIES' GENUINE REAL KID GLOVES, 50c.
LADIES' HOSE, 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c. PAIR.
ENGLISH HALF HOSE, 12½c., 20c., 25c., 28c., 31c.

CLOSING OUT IMPORTERS' STOCK OF HANDKERCHIEFS AND EMBROIDERIES	CLOSING OUT IMPORTERS' STOCK OF LACE GOODS.

1,500 DOZEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. to 50c.
FINE FRENCH HEMSTITCH, 8c., 11c., 15c., 20c.
FINE ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. to 25c.
FINE ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCH, 15c., 20c., 22c.
GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c. to 31c.
WORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c., 40c.
5,000 WORKED SETS, 31c., 50c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1.
3,000 WORKED CHEMISETTES, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 28c.
HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 28c.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 5c., 8c., 10c.
LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.
MAGIC AND LACE EDGE RUFFLINGS, 25c. piece.
LACE PARASOL-COVERS, $1 UP TO $10.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS BELOW GOLD COST.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 50c., 63c., 75c. UP.
FANCY VALENCIENNES COLLARS, 25c. TO $1.
PATENT VALENCIENNES LACES, 25c., 50c. DOZEN.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c. UP.
PRICES WAY DOWN,
AT KINZEY'S.
EXCELLENT SPOOL-COTTONS, 1c.; FULL LENGTH.
BEST SIX-CORD 200-YARD COTTON, 3c.
BEST SKEIN AND SPOOL SILK, 1c.
SILK TWISTS, EVERY COLOR, 1c.
BEST EMBROIDERY-SILKS, 2c.
BEST 50-YARD MACHINE-SILK, 5c. SPOOL.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE-SILKS, 10c. SPOOL.
FRENCH WORKING-COTTON, 1c. and 2c. SKEIN.
ENGLISH HAIR-PINS, 2c. PACKAGE.
BEST DIAMOND-POINTED PINS, 4c. PAPER.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. PAPER.
BARGAINS.
ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 15c., 25c. DOZEN.
ENGLISH CROCHET BRAIDS, 20c., 25c. DOZEN.
ROLLS OF WHITE TWILLED TAPES, 3c.
36-YARD PIECES OF ALPACA BRAIDS, 31c.
BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. CARD
ENGLISH TOOTH-BRUSHES, IVORY HANDLES, 6c., 10c.

25,000 DOZEN JET AND FANCY BUTTONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., DOZEN, BY THE CARD.	JET JEWELRY, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c.
SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.	TEA SET, FANCY AND GILT SETS, 25c. to $1, SET.

PERFUMERY POMADE, FANCY SOAPS.
IVORY AND SILK-SPANGLED FANS, 75c.
EAR-RINGS, NECKLACES, PORTE-MONNAIES, &c., &c.
OPENING ON MONDAY
800 LOTS OF
GOODS OF EVERY KIND
FROM LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
NO 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.,
Next block above the old store.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
EVERYTHING REDUCED.
KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.
JUST OPENED,
Spring Assortment in all the Fashionable Shades, $1, worth $1 50.
Also,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS,
MADERIA OR GUIPURE BANDS,
LLAMA LACE JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.
VALENCIENNES AND POINT LACES,
BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to purchase fine
LACE GOODS at the lowest price for the last ten years.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, NO. 773 BROADWAY

PARIS. AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC, NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of
SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES,
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS, ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICES.

DRY GOODS.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK.
TODAY
WE OFFER THE ENTIRE STOCK OF STRAW, CACTUS AND HAIR GOODS MANUFACTURED this season by one of our LEADING MANUFACTURERS, and purchased by us last week, at 50 cents on the dollar, CASH ON DELIVERY. It comprises everything NEW and FASHIONABLE IN
BONNET ROOM
BONNETS,
HATS,
JOCKEYS,
TURBANS,
UP STAIRS.
BOTH ROLLED AND FLAT BRIMS,
which, together with our regular stock, contains over one
HUNDRED NEW SPRING SHAPES,
in every variety of Braid and Material, and will be the
LARGEST STOCK OF STRAW GOODS
ever exhibited by one house in this City.
WE HAVE NEAPOLITAN CACTUS AND HAIR HATS AND BONNETS
at 50 cts., at 75 cts., at $1.
Over ten thousand Sundowns and Shade Hats at 20 cts., 25 cts. and 31 cts. up.
TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.
EVERYTHING NEW, CHEAP.
BONNET FRAMES, 15 cts. each.
JOCKEY FRAMES, 10 cts. each.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.
RIBBONS DOWN, DOWN.
6c., 10c., 15c., 25c. 31c., and up.
Sashes, Black, 7 inches wide, 50c., 75c. and 95c. per yard.
COLORED PLAIDS and FANCY SASHES, 75c., $1, and $1 25 per yard, bargains.
SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, every novelty at 65c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 75, and $1 85, cheap.
CORSETS ONE-THIRD BELOW GOLD COST.
Part of an importer's stock retiring from business.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
KID GLOVES.
At 40 cents, at 50 cents, at 75 cents.
OUR DOLLAR KID IS WARRANTED in every way.
SHADES and COLORS SUPERB—cannot be SURPASSED.
FIRST SPRING DELIVERY of NEW SHADES.
The PERINOT GLOVE ready today.
HOSIERY, CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
LINE OF SATINS, FASIONABLE SHADES,
$1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD.
FROM AUCTION, CHEAP.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
CLEARING OUT THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, COLLARS, CUFFS AND SLEEVES.
JOBBERS' STOCK OF
DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c., SELLING AT 38 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
SILK FRINGES, YANKEE NOTIONS, HAIR BRAIDS, JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, COMBS AND BRUSHES.
LARGEST STOCK OF
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS
IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND-ST., AND NOS. 66, 68, 70 ALLEN-ST., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS
AT
PIECE PRICES.
JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GRAND EXPOSITION
ON MONDAY, APRIL 11,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S
SPRING OPENING.
MANTLES AND SUITS,
The latest Paris styles and their own well-known Manufacture.
ALSO,
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY SINCE 1861.

IRISH LINENS. At 25, 30, 35, 40 to 90c. yard.	TABLE DAMASKS, At 30, 35, 37½, 40c. to $1 yard.
HUCKABUCK TOWELS At $1, $1 20, $1 35 to $2 50 dozen.	TABLE NAPKINS, At 70, 75, 90c. $1 to $2 per dozen.
LINEN DIAPERS, At $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per piece.	LINEN TOWELINGS, At 8, 9, 10 to 16c. per yard.

ALSO,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
WHITE GOODS,
FROM AUCTION, AT
LESS THAN THE GOLD COST TO IMPORT.

JACONET MUSLINS, At 10, 12, 14, 16 to 22c. yard.	SWISS MUSLINS, At 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20 to 30c. yd.
NAINSOOK MUSLINS, At 12½, 15, 18, 20 to 25c.	VICTORIA LAWNS, At 12½, 15, 18, 20 to 35c. yd.
Jones's English Cambrics, At 14, 16, 18, 20 to 28c.	WHITE MARSEILLES At 20, 25, 28, 30, 35, to 70c. yd.

ALSO
SPRAGUE'S BEST PRINTS
AT 10c. PER YARD.
ALSO
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
LACE CURTAINS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
50 per cent. LESS THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 BOWERY,
Between Houston and Prince-sts.

DRESS GOODS.
ON MONDAY
WE WILL OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK
OF ALL THE
LATEST NOVELTIES IN PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
IMPORTED FOR SPRING and SUMMER WEAR,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES KNOWN
FOR TEN YEARS.
WE WILL ALSO
OPEN THE NEW SPRING STYLES OF READY-MADE DRESSES,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE MATERIALS WORN THIS SEASON IN PARIS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

BLACK SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
WE SHALL OFFER ON MONDAY
A FULL LINE OF THE
VERY BEST BRANDS IMPORTED,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
KNOWN IN THE MARKET FOR TEN YEARS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

MILLINERY.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
No. 19 Fifth-av.,
Having had her opening,
Is prepared to show
HER SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES
OF FRENCH COSTUMES AND MANTLES,
In a variety of materials.
Special attention paid to dress-making in all its branches.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 16 [illegible]-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

PROPOSALS.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Building, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.
The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.
Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.
M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, } Water Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 21, 1870.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, 23d-st. Miss PUTNAM will have an elegant suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, two bedrooms, bath, &c., vacated May 1, to rent, with private table only, for the season or year.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished floor, consisting of parlor, three bedrooms, private dining-room and bath-room, can be had May 1; also, arrangements can now be made for rooms for the season in a finely situated house on the shore at Long Branch.

AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, consisting of three very large, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without private table, for the Summer or year, on reasonable terms, in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av.; references exchanged.

THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—To let, to a gentleman, a large, handsomely-furnished second floor front room, with closets and bath-room adjoining; family private and permanent. Address F. L., Box No. 3,423 Post-office.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY and 25th-st., a suite of rooms; also single rooms; will be vacated the 15th inst.; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and adjoining the St. James.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms with excellent board for families and single gentlemen at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—SUITES OF rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, at reasonable rates, for the Summer; bath-rooms on every floor.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED floor in a private dwelling, near Madison-square; a rare opportunity for a party of gentlemen. Address D. R., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, DESIRING a handsomely-furnished room in a strictly private family in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., may address J. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK parlor to let with board to gentleman and wife; terms $20; also one or two rooms on third floor. No. 222 West 47th-st., near Broadway.

NO. 278 4TH-AV., NEARLY OPPOSITE Calvary Church, a bright, cheerful suite of rooms, in a small family, with home comforts; private table if desired; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN WISHING PERMANENT rooms, single or in suite, furnished or unfurnished, without board, can apply at No. 30 Union-square.

A FEW BOARDERS WILL BE TAKEN in a private family, in first class brown-stone house No. 357 West 29th-st., (No. 28 Lamartine-place;) reasonable terms.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., SECOND floor, front room; suitable for a gentleman or a gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; no moving.

NO. 8 BREVOORT-PLACE, (NO. 51 East 10th-st.).—Two doors west of Broadway, handsomely-furnished room to let; first-class restaurant opposite; no moving in the Spring.

NO. 122 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs., a handsome parlor and bedroom to rent, with first-class board, and third-story large room; references exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251. FROM MAY 1, handsomely furnished rooms to families or single gentlemen, with or without private table; Frenchmen cook.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board to gentleman only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BED-room to let without board to a gentleman, at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5th-av., cor. 14th-st.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
We are now completing our stock for the coming season, and offer, in the newest designs and most perfect finish,
Barouches,
Cabriolets,
Clarences,
Phaetons,
Victorias,
Landaus,
Coupes,
and a variety of Carriages for the Park and Road, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-st. Factory, including the
"BREWSTER WAGON,"
of which we are sole manufacturers.
Special attention is called to the fact that our prices are UNIFORM TO ALL, and that every Carriage offered for sale in our ware-rooms is equal in quality to those built to the order of our most valued customers.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR BAY horse, with coupe and harness; the horse 8 years old, 16 hands high, a fine traveler, and sound; the coupe made by Wood Bros., and in good order; also the coupe harness; the whole establishment will be sold cheap. Apply at private stable, No. 126 West 17th-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GOOD, SERVICEable family horses, driven seven years by present owner, and never sick, with their harness, blankets, &c. Also one Germantown carriage, made by Wood Brothers, and one Park phaeton, made by Brewster, of Broome-st. To be seen at CASSIN'S livery stable, 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO. }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1870. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York.
They have also declared a like dividend of Four per Cent. on the consolidation certificates of the Company, free of Government tax, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 19th day of April next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1870. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up capital, free of Government tax, payable April 15. Transfer-books will close the 9th and re-open the 18th inst.
The transfer-books will be closed the 26th inst. for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and re-open May 4. Election May [illegible].
T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLOOP YACHT FOR SALE.—THE subscriber offers for sale the center-board sloop yacht CHARLOTTE now moored at East Greenwich, R. I. She was built by Herreshoff, at Bristol, R. I., in the Spring of 1869. Is about forty feet long; has wire standing rigging and patent steering-wheel; cabin six feet high; two state-rooms, water-closet and wash-basin with tank; two berths in cabin and ample locker-room; two berths in forecastle; is a fast sailer and superior sea-boat, easy and dry; her bedding, glass and china go with her. For particulars apply to WILLIAM BINNEY, No. 27 South Main-st., Providence, R. I.

A LADY WHO IS A FINE VOCALIST and pianist, desires to accompany a family to Europe as governess or companion; she speaks French, and is accustomed to society and travel; highest references given and required. Address M. D. R., No. 229 West 14th-st.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Governors of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New-York will be held at No. [illegible] Union-square, on the 12th inst. Poll to be open from 12 o'clock noon until 1 o'clock P. M.
APRIL 4, 1870. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO OF SCHENCK'S PLANERS, one of Myers & Unison's slitting saws, one of Wood's best four-side molding machines and outfits, one of Wright's patent tongue and groove. Can be seen running at the factory, [illegible], Greenpoint, [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PATTI IN OPERA.
PATTI EASTER OPERATIC FESTIVAL.
Mr. Max Strakosch is happy to announce that in compliance with the general desire on the part of the numerous patrons of the opera and the music-loving portion of the community, that he has succeeded in inducing
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
to appear in Mozart's grand Opera,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
Arrangements are now being perfected, and that immortal masterwork, superbly mounted, will be produced on
EASTER TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870,
when Miss Patti will assume the role of the
QUEEN OF NIGHT,
supported by a most brilliant cast and powerful chorus and complete orchestra, under the direction of
MONS. THEODORE RITTER.
The sale of seats will commence on Saturday, 16th April, at the Box-office of the Academy of Music. Further particulars shortly.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.
Carriages may be ordered at 10½ o'clock; the piece concludes at 10:30 P. M.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
will be presented Tom Taylor's last new comedy,
MEN AND ACRES.
Produced with new and appropriate scenery by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and J. Hillyard, new music by Mr. Baker, and new appointments by Mr. Timoney.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The green curtain will mark the termination of the acts, in lieu of the usual drop, in consequence of the elaborate nature of the scenic effects.
The characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. MILTON HOLLAND, Mr. PECK QUIGLEY, Mr. CURRAN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. LAURA PHILLIPS and Miss ROWE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act 1...........INTERIOR OF CLEVE ABBEY,
THE ANCIENT HOME OF THE VAVASSOURS.
(Painted by Mr. G. Evans.)
Act 2..............THE CROQUET GROUND,
IN THE RUINS OF THE OLD ABBEY.
(Painted by Mr. H. Isherwood.)
Act 3................BEAUMANOIR PARK,
THE MODERN AND GAUDY HOME OF THE HUNTERS.
(Painted by Mr. J. Hillyard.)
IN REHEARSAL, TWO OF THE FINEST OF THE OLD COMEDIES,
which will be given
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY YEARS.
In preparation, several novelties.
A MATINEE WILL SHORTLY BE GIVEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
On MONDAY, April 18, at 8 P. M.,
A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
will be given, inaugurating the Bazaar, which will open on the following day, at 2 P. M., at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, (Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts.,)
IN BEHALF OF
THE SHELTERING ARMS,
AN ASYLUM FOR
CRIPPLED, INCURABLE AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
The high order of talent generously placed at the disposal of the management will warrant the public in expecting such an entertainment as has been rarely if ever enjoyed in this City.
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA,
Under CARL BERGMAN.
The eminent pianists,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG and Mr. S. B. MILLS.
The distinguished Prima Donna,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Miss NETTIE STERLING, Contralto.
Senor LA FRANC,
Herr CANDIDUS, Herr REMMERTZ,
Herr WERNER,
Violoncellist to His Majesty the Emperor.
THE ARION SOCIETY,
(Kindly tendering their services.)
Box-office will open for the sale of tickets Monday morning, 11th inst. Reserved seats, $2. Boxes, $10.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........................DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
FIRST WEEK OF R. STICKNEY
FIRST WEEK OF R. STICKNEY
ON SIX BAREBACK HORSES.
ON SIX BAREBACK HORSES.
SECOND WEEK OF THE
GREAT MILITARY ORCHESTRA.
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREAT MELVILLE
AND INFANT SON,
THE LEVANTINE BROTHERS,
WILLIAM CONRAD,
HENRY NORTH,
THE TROUPE OF EDUCATED DOGS,
THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY,
JOE PENTLAND,
AND THE
MOST ARTISTIC CIRCUS TROUPE
IN THE WORLD.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK OF THE CIRCUS.
Admission, 50c. Children under ten, 25c.; reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 8.

HIPPODROME PARISIEN.
THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS
will inaugurate the season of 1870, by presenting a
GEORGEOUS HIPPODRAMATIC PAGEANT
in the
MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 64TH-ST.,
for a short season,
commencing
MONDAY, April 11.
TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, 2½ AND 8 o'clock. Doors open one hour previous.
THE LARGEST CIRCUS AND BEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
Miss Jeannette Watson and Mlle. Lorette, Equestriennes. Senor Sebastian and Master Romeo, Italian Bareback Riders; Mr. Frank Pastor, Sommersault Equestrian; La Jeune Burt, Champion Hurdle Rider, with forty other artists.
Mr. PEIRCE, the celebrated Lion Performer, will enter the den of wild lions at each exhibition.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under ten years, 25 cents.
THE FIRST GRAND STREET PAGEANT ON MONDAY.

WILLIAM MASON EVANS.
"One of the greatest readers of the day." Due notice of his first appearance.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Concert and social gathering on MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. First-class quartette. Free to members and their lady friends.

DR. RIMMER'S PAINTING OF VENUS AND CUPID may be seen for a few days at DUNHAM & SON'S piano rooms, No. 831 Broadway. Exhibition free. Hours from 12 to 4.

WHO AM I?—AM I IN THE LINE OF IMprovement and promotion? In what calling can I succeed best? A careful phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will reveal the facts in the case.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILLIP ERB, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1870.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, it is ordered that the said Phillip Erb do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court-house, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 23d day of April, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered that a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said Phillip Erb, by delivering the same to him personally or by leaving the same at his last usual place of abode, in said district, at least five days previous to the day herein required for his appearance, or by advertising this order in the New-York *Daily Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, papers published in New-York City, once a week, for two weeks, viz.: on April 11 and 18, 1870.
Witness the Honorable Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the said District Court and the seal thereof, at the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1870. GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts: Please take notice that pursuant to an order of this Court, a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court, to consider the question as to whether three-fourths in value of the creditors of said estate whose claims have been proved will determine and resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of creditors that the estate of the bankrupts should be wound up, settled and distribution made among the creditors by a trustee or trustees under the inspection and direction of a committee of the creditors, and if so determined and resolved, to nominate a trustee or trustees and to appoint such committee as provided by section 43 of the Bankrupt act. RICHARD E. HATCH,
Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register.—Notice is hereby given that William C. Amerman, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, having filed a petition for authority to compound, and to sell and assign debts due to the said bankrupt's estate, the said petition will be heard, and such testimony taken as may be offered therein, at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when all creditors, and other persons interested may appear, and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon the said petition authorizing such acts on the part of the assignee.—Dated April 8, 1870.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN BLACK, bankrupt.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of John Black, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district.—New-York, April 2.
IRA SMITH, Jr., Assignee,
No. 430 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr...................................Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE.......................................Manager.
TENTH WEEK
of the dramatic event of the age, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
witnessed from Feb. 7 to April 9 (64 representations) by upwards of
184,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.
TEN PREMIERES,
SIX SECONDES,
TWENTY-FIVE CORYPHEES,
THE GREAT AJAX,
DEMON CANCAN,
GRAND SPANISH BALLET,
CELEBRATED BELL BALLET,
UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE,
GREAT SNAKE BALLET,
TERPSICHOREAN AEROSTATION
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Additional novelties for Easter Monday.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office; also, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
as
MACBETH,
in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of that name, and on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE,
In Lord Lytton's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
will make his first appearance in New-York in five years, in the characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
and
TOODLES,
performed by him 200 times in this City.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER.
WONDERFUL SUCCESS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
AND GENEROUS APPRECIATION
BY THE NEW-YORK PUBLIC.
MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1870, will be presented the burlesque
PIPPIN,
OR THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES,
in which
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,
Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Miss LINA EDWIN,
Miss ALICE ATHERTON, and Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. W. B. CAHILL,
Mr. HARRY JACKSON,
will appear.
Musical Director......................Mr. M. Connolly.
The piece produced with New and Gorgeous Scenery by VOEGTLIN.
PIPPIN MATINEE, SATURDAY NEXT AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF
GEO. L. FOX'S HAMLET.
LAST MATINEES WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY. Mr. FOX'S great performance of HAMLET
must be withdrawn for an
ENTIRELY NEW VERSION OF
MACBETH,
which will be produced
ON MONDAY, THE 18TH INST.,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and with all the original vocal music.
MACBETH.............................Mr. GEO. L. FOX
Seats secured two weeks in advance at the box-office, and at the Theater ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
NINTH WEEK
OF
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
SIGNIFICANT
COMEDY
OF
FROU FROU!
⁂ MATINEE of FROU FROU SATURDAY at 2.
⁂ EXTRA FROU FROU Matinee WEDNESDAY, April 20.
⁂ Seats secured twelve days in advance.
⁂ Tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will not be received at the door of this theater.

TAMMANY.
TAMMANY.
THE ALHAMBRA PALACE.
Mr. JOSH HART..................................Manager.
SECOND WEEK OF
Prof. RISLEY'S
100 STARS.
Get a Programme.
MONDAY NEXT 20 NEW ARTISTS APPEAR.
LADIES' MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Successor to Barnum's,
BROADWAY CORNER 30TH-ST.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
EVERY EVENING A new burlesque by the
THE BLONDES. THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
Introducing LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
MATINEE DAILY. THE WHITE CAT.

BOWERY THEATER.
The world-renowned CLODOCHE TROUPE. New Drama, JEW OF SOUTHWARK. New Pantomime, LA JOCRISSE, by the Clodoche Troupe. Sixteen Songs and Dances by the Star Troupe.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
CREAM DE LA CREAM OF MINSTRELSY.
First week of ROLLIN HOWARD, the great Burlesque artist.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Real Fun, Genuine Humor, Lovely Screams.
Birch, Bernard and Backus in new acts.

MAYNE REID ON BYRON.—AT STEINWAY Hall, MONDAY, April 18, the anniversary of the poet's death. JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., will preside. Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at the Hall.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st. Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, as used in the best business houses. Apply day or evening.

DOLBEAR'S WRITING PARLORS for ladies, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, over Aitken & Miller's. Ladies desiring first-class instruction in penmanship are invited to call.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

AMENIA SEMINARY.
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term begins April 19. Family care of lads. Thorough preparation for college.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

EDWARDS-PLACE SCHOOL (FOR BOYS,)
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
Spring Term begins April 13.
For circulars apply to JARED REID, Jr.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 212 5th-av., with primary department.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven—Miss H. E. CALHOUN, Principal; number of pupils limited; terms, $300; the Summer term will begin May 3. For circulars address the Principal.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, CLASSical and Mathematical Institute, corner 6th-av. and 45th-st. SCHERMERHORN & HAMILTON, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GERMAN INSTRUCTION GIVEN BY an experienced German teacher. Address TEACHER, No. 4 Allen-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. BOOREAM'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence April 20, in Brookfield, Ct.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL,—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER by a graduate of Yale College; experience in teaching three years. Address, giving terms, &c., H. G., Box No. 44, New-London, Conn.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED IN A first-class house by a young man having a moderate capital; the highest testimonials as to character given and required. Address W. L. A., Post-office Box No. 168.

A PRINTING-OFFICE FOR SALE, consisting of a four-roller Adams' press, hand-presses, type, imposing stones, tables, &c.; will be sold [illegible]. Apply to C. EDMONDS, No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—THE SOMerville Pharmacy, Bleecker and Minetta sts., on account of other business.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Heads of Departments Appointed by the Mayor.

Names of the New Incumbents—An Explanation from the Mayor to His Constituents—Why Some Republicans are on the List—The Power all in the Hands of the Democrats.

Mayor HALL announces the appointment of Heads of Departments, which he is authorized to make under the new charter, as follows:

Department of Docks—Wilson G. Hunt, William Wood, John T. Agnew, Hugh Smith, Richard M. Henry.

Department of Parks—Peter B. Sweeny, Robert J. Dillon, Henry Hilton, Andrew H. Green, Thomas C. Fields.

Department of Public Charities and Correction—James B. Nicholson, James Bowen, Isaac Bell, Owen W. Brennan, Alexander Frear.

Health Department—Stephen Smith, M. D., Giovanni Ceccarini, M. D., Magnus Gross, John Mullaly.

Fire Department—William Hitchman, Alexander Shaler, James Galway, James S. Hennessy, John J. Blair.

Police Department—Joseph S. Bosworth, Henry Smith, Matthew T. Brennan, Benj. F. Manierre.

Excise Department, (subject to confirmation by Board of Aldermen)—Walter W. Price, John H. Williams, Martin Nachtmann.

Department of Public Works—Wm. M. Tweed.

Department of Buildings—Jas. M. Macgregor.

City Chamberlain—John J. Bradley.

The Mayor, in announcing to his constituents this result of his discharge of the high trust so unanimously reposed in him by the Legislature of appointing Heads of Departments for the City Government, embraces the opportunity to accompany the announcement with a few observations. He would be politically justified by the numerical record of votes upon the legislation which bestowed this responsibility should he confer every one of the thirty-two appointments solely upon Democrats. But the extraordinary unanimity by which the power was agreed upon appears to create an honorable obligation to respect the political minority of his constituents, so far at least, as to reappoint a few of his political opponents whose past services to the public additionally deserve the recognition. The Mayor has been intrusted with some appointments, for which a full exercise of partisan power might well imperil interests that in fairness ought to be entirely separated from partisan considerations. For instance, it has long been agreed—and arguments to such extent may be found in nearly every public journal of the City of New-York in the past—that the execution of police, fire and health duty, or of administration of charities, ought not to be at all controlled by partisan influence.

Every citizen ought to feel that the policeman, or the fireman, or health physician, who protects his life or his property, should be freed from party bias and have no political duty to discharge. Indeed that he should be controlled by no other considerations than those of fidelity. Gov. SEYMOUR's initiation in 1863, of the idea of dividing the police equally between the two great parties, produced an excellent effect upon the City.

But there are some departments, such as the Department of Public Works and of Excise, which require at the Mayor's hands entire respect to party considerations, inasmuch as the one involves large patronage, and the other represents a system almost entirely advocated by one political party.

In accordance with the preceding views there are four Democrats and one Republican in the Department of Docks. The Department of Charities and Correction, as well as the Fire Department, will stand three Democrats to two Republicans. The Health Department will be composed of five Democratic members and three Republican. The Police is equally divided in politics, but with the understanding that there is to be a new Democratic executive head as Superintendent. The other three departments are entirely Democratic.

The new appointments to the Board of Health have been made with the intention of equitably representing the adopted citizens, who have been, to a great extent, jealous of the operation of the Health Department. It will undoubtedly tend to allay that feeling, when they are to be so widely and intelligently represented in the new Board.

The fresh appointments as Fire Commissioners are of three gentlemen who, during a series of years, were identified with the old volunteer Fire Department, in which they held official trusts.

All the gentlemen upon the Commission of Docks have acquired some especial knowledge or experience upon a subject so vital to our commercial interests.

The Mayor furthermore congratulates his constituents upon the restoration of municipal rights to the City of New-York. Every officer now doing city or county duty within the Metropolis is, in strict conformity with the letter of the State Constitution, elected or appointed by some local authority. Conformably with the true philosophy of municipal Government, every exercise of our municipal power proceeds from one central executive head—the Mayor.

The Mayor also practically possesses the power to remove an incompetent or erring head of Department; which head in turn may remove every subordinate. The Mayor must proceed by charges. The head of a Department acts at pleasure. The citizens may communicate charges through the Mayor, and compel him to at least investigate them.

Although the elective and appointive heads of departments possess different terms of office, it may well be argued, that to certain peculiarly constituted offices, longer security of terms brings emulation and relieves an incumbent from any necessity of catering to superior power, or from ever feeling that uncertainty in connecting present effort with future results, which always is felt whenever one in office holds it at the caprice of another. Yet, whatever may be the letter of the law that distributes terms of office, those terms practically end to each officer (even to the Mayor) should he become incompetent or criminal. Indeed, there have been many in all parties who have argued that only the contingencies above expressed should end the terms of appointed officers or of persons holding public positions which require peculiar skill and experience to fill.

APRIL 9, 1870. A. OAKEY HALL.

The Coming Resignation of Superintendent Kennedy—His Successor.

Foremost among the changes consequent upon the practical enforcement of the new charter will be the resignation of Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, which will be tendered to the new Board of Commissioners today. Ever since the adverse result of the November election Mr. KENNEDY has contemplated an early withdrawal from the position he has filled so creditably for the past ten years, but until the late unexpected dénouement at Albany he did not for a moment intend to terminate his official life by resignation. So long as it was a square fight between the Republicans and Democrats Mr. KENNEDY preferred to abide the result with his party, and go out with them at the peremptory command of the victors. But when the rebellion of the Young Democracy divided the camp of the conquerors, and resulted in the strange spectacle of the Grand Sachem of Tammany coalescing with the Republicans to save New-York from Democratic spoliation, Mr. KENNEDY was robbed at once of his desire and opportunity for martyrdom. The new charter leaving the Commissioners at liberty to remove the Superintendent of Police at pleasure, Mr. KENNEDY determined to accept the situation foreshadowed in this provision of the law, and tender his resignation, as stated. He has, during the past few weeks, had many offers of places of high trust and emolument in the service of several corporations, and has been pressed to be an applicant for some one of the Federal offices lately filled, with every assurance of success, but has peremptorily declined. Within the last few days some of these offers have been renewed, and he has been specially invited to assume the office of President of the Avenue C Railroad, at the same salary ($7,500) he receives as Police Superintendent; and although he has not signified his intention to accept, it is probable that he will do so.

The resignation of Mr. KENNEDY will terminate an official life unusually protracted for New-York City, in which his integrity has never been called in question. Appointed Superintendent of Metropolitan Police on the 1st of June, 1860, he has filled that high office with its almost unlimited opportunities for plundering defenceless crime, without any of his enemies—and he has many and bitter ones—being able even to hint that he has ever received a single dollar by any indirection. In the hands of a corrupt man could have been made worth tens of thousands per annum to the incumbent, but in his it has been worth only the salary prescribed by law. Besides this rare virtue of official integrity, Mr. KENNEDY has many other claims to be gratefully remembered by the City. His administration covered the entire period of the rebellion, and it was of vital importance not only to the City but to the country to have at the head of the Police force a man whose nerve and loyalty was unquestioned. Everybody remembers how he thwarted the conspirators, while the war was as yet brooding over the land, by boldly seizing the arms on the point of being shipped from this port to the South. Nor can the City forget how red-handed riot instinctively and wrathfully spoke the hatred which treason bore his person by brutally striking him down on the first day of the July pandemonium, so that his life was for a time in jeopardy. Nor can it be forgotten that he came into office finding a Police force that was ill-organized, imperfectly disciplined and all but useless to the community, while upon surrendering his trust he leaves behind him one of the most perfect Police forces in the world. The entire credit of this great change may not be due to him, but had he been unfitted for his post it could not have been wrought. He has been always a most faithful officer, and excepting the time lost by his injuries in the riot, three days by sickness, and in some years a short relaxation during the Summer, he has been in his office all day and every day for all these ten years. Perhaps chargeable with some mistakes during the latter part of his incumbency, which were due rather to excess of partizan zeal than to lack of executive ability, he has been always so cordially hated by the vicious and lawless that the City can be certain that it has lost in him a valuable and efficient officer. It is believed that Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, will be Mr. KENNEDY's successor. He is regarded as an able officer.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

Shall the State Furnish Moneyed Aid to Them?—Views of Rev. Dr. H. D. Northrup.

At the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. H. D. NORTHRUP made "the appropriation of State moneys to sectarian educational uses" the subject of his discourse. The reverend gentleman took as his text the twelfth verse of the second chapter of St. James:

"So speak ye and so do as they that shall be judged by the law of liberty."

After stating that the Gospel strikes down all oppression and tyranny, and gives the largest liberty to those who embrace it, and that every man is amenable, not to the conscience of another, but to God only, he proceeded to say: The importance of this fundamental rule will appear in the course of the discussion which I propose upon the present efforts of the Roman Catholic Church to set up sectarian schools, and really to enthrone itself as the State Church of this country. Let it be understood that we look upon this matter, not to make it the pretext of an attack upon the Papacy, but more in self-defense against a power who has attacked us, and threatens the subversion of rights which ought to be dear to every one who calls himself either a man or a Christian. The first point to which the Doctor alluded was the principle which maintains the right of private judgment. There are, he said, two theories respecting the manner in which we are to receive our religious belief. One by personal conviction. That opinion properly rests not upon the assertion of either Pope, or priest, or minister, or upon the general sentiment of society, but upon the hearty and unmistakable assent of the man's own mind. This principle is sharp as whetted steel, inexorable as death, and, like the hot sword in battle, asks not where it is to fall, or what lies before it. It holds itself superior to any earthly power. It strikes at every despot, every scepter, every civil edict, every ecclesiastical system, every custom of society which stands in its way. It has come down into this century, all bruised and scarred; for it has been in the thick of conflict almost from the time when history had a beginning. Liberty of conscience has had to fight its way in the very teeth of opposing war. Devotion to it sent JOHN HUSS to the stake in 1475; it revolutionized Scotland; it brought about the ejectment of 2,000 clergymen from the Anglican Church in 1662, and will, ere long, say to this same Church, "Loose the bandage of the State and let her go." It was this that brought the little ship over, in the bleak Winter of 1620, freighted with a nation. The other theory respecting religious belief is, that we are to get it from some outside source, more especially from the Papal Church. Man is to sink his own reason and understanding, and allow others, who profess to be appointed to this work, to do his thinking for him. The Roman Catholic Church tells him that the Bible has no authority save what she gives it, and it must be understood and received as she interprets it. In other words, a man must have no private judgment; his private reason must be ignored and signed away; and he must take a belief which is all manufactured by Mother Church, which is made by his superiors, and no matter what it teaches, he is not to pass judgment upon it, but adopt it and blindly stick to it, however many absurdities it may contain. A man cannot have a moral character, he cannot be a Christian, he cannot be a man at all, without exercising his private judgment—the very thing which the Papal Church forbids him to do on religious subjects. Without the exercise of private judgment man is like a music-box which never plays a tune until some one has wound it up and set it agoing. But the devotee of the Papal system who says, "I will give up my private judgment and take everything on the authority of the Pope and the Church," exercises his private judgment in doing it, and he cannot help it. He uses his private reason in the very act of signing away his private reason. He employs his judgment every time he says "I will give up my judgment and have none;" in short, he contradicts himself, and gives the lie to his own principle. A man cannot sign himself with the cross, nor go to the confessional, nor pay for having his sins pardoned, nor give money to get souls out of purgatory, nor obey the command not to read the Bible, nor worship the Virgin Mary, nor kiss the Pope's toe, without exercising, all the time, that very private judgment which the Church denies him. It follows that if the right of private judgment, of liberty of thought and conscience, belongs to every man, and is so inseparable from him, that he could not be a man without this prerogative, no power whatever can justly create a man's religious belief for him, and impose it upon his acceptance, or take the first step toward it. Let any ecclesiastical system, or let the civil power once take this ground, and every right that pertains to private judgment, every liberty that belongs to conscience, every free religious privilege is basely subverted, and you have established a tyranny which strikes down the great principle of free religious opinion, makes a man a slave in just that sphere where he most needs to be free, and where, more than in any other respect, God made him to be free. Once allow a thing like this to be done, and you have invaded the sanctity of manhood; you have shivered the scepter of justice; you have established a rule which robs man of any right to his own reason and conscience; you have desecrated ground as holy as that on which the Jewish law-giver stood, when God, with lips of fire, told him to take the shoes from off his feet. You may reason with men and endeavor to bring them to your way of thinking; you may seek to influence them by all possible considerations; you may create a public opinion, if you can, in favor of any form of religion; but once surround it by law, and give it the force of compulsion; once make its support anything but voluntary, and you have really set up an oppression which is more outrageous than any other tyranny can be, because it affects man in his highest interest, his religious convictions and personal relations to God. You will readily see the conclusion to which these truths conduct us. It is this: Upon the principle of right and of justice there can be no such thing as a Church established by the State, or a sectarian school supported by general taxation. As the State cannot compel a belief in any one system of religious opinions, or in any one sect, so it cannot force men to support any Church, or any sect, without doing violence to their individual liberties. And all I wish to say just here is, that before we settle the question whether we are to have a State religion, we must settle the question which lies back of that—whether we are going to maintain a free government, or submit to a despotism?

The reverend Doctor then proceeded to discuss the nature and proper functions of the civil power. The substance of this branch of his argument was, that the duty of the State is not to manufacture and enforce a religious creed; but, while allowing men to exercise their preferences, to protect them all equally in the enjoyment of their free religious opinions. He contended, also, that whenever this principle of religious liberty and non-interference of the Church with the State is violated by the appropriation of public moneys to sectarian purposes, as has been the case in this State, civil liberty and free institutions are endangered. He strongly urged upon his hearers the duty of making strenuous efforts for the repeal of the law authorizing these appropriations, and closed by saying that all the light of the present century and all the forces of civilization are contrary to the principles on which State religion is founded, and also contrary to sectarianism, either in education or in the institution of government.

The German Young Men's Christian Association—What it is Doing.

The German Young Men's Christian Association was originated by two Christian emigrants zealous in good works. Soon after landing in this free land they inquired into the state of society among their countrymen here, and seeing the necessity of effort being put forth by Christian Germans themselves to save their atheistical brethren, they organized the German Young Men's Christian Association on the 6th of January, 1850. Their first place of meeting was corner of Stanton and Essex streets. Here they remained five years, when they removed to Orchard-street. After laboring zealously here for two years the Association, owing to the loss of some of its most earnest members and the want of funds, declined. In December, 1863, it was again revived through the influence of the originators, when they occupied rooms in the Bible-house, whence they removed to Delancey-street in 1865. Here they had to struggle against adverse circumstances. In 1867 they were encouraged to purchase the building at present occupied by them. During the whole of this period their work was confined to religious meetings, lectures, and Sabbath-school teachings. It was quite impossible to open a reading-room during the whole period from 1850 to 1867, owing to the want of funds. The average membership was only about twenty, consisting of young mechanics, clerks and traders. The building now occupied by the Association has two large halls, one of which is used as a reading-room, the other for religious meetings and lectures. The rest of the building, formerly occupied as a hotel, is converted into a home for young men, where every comfort they can desire is had for its bare cost. The present membership of the Association aggregates 150 members. Monthly business and social meetings are held on the third Monday evening of each month. Prayer-meetings are held on Saturday evenings, and lectures are given every Monday evening. The singing-class meets Thursday and Friday of each week. The reading room is open every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, and all young men are welcome. All the German-English papers are on file, besides the current literature of the day. A [illegible] library. The officers are: President, PETER KERN; Vice-President, WM. MAUL; Corresponding Secretary, JUSTUS PFARRER; Recording Secretary, FREDERICK BLECHSCHMIDT; Treasurer, [illegible] MANHEIM. The German population of this City, in round numbers, is about 180,000, of whom, we may safely assume, 30,000 to be young men. Of these 180,000 not more than 20,000 are Christians, included in 8 Lutheran, 4 Reformed Dutch, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist and 2 Catholic churches; the remaining 160,000 are either Rationalists or Atheists. The Germans, as a class, are of a placid, philosophic disposition, and have an inherent love of social order, and consequently are the most law-abiding citizens. What a power for good this people would be, if sufficient means were adopted to bring them under good influences. The 160,000 Rationalists and Atheists are generally intelligent, for Free-thinkers are seldom found among the ignorant. As none can understand the nature of the German mind so well as the German Christians themselves, they only can prevail with the mass of the German people, and consequently the German Young Men's Christian Association is a public necessity. Its object is the general welfare of all young men, especially Germans. It is intended as soon as they can pay for the building they at present occupy, to sell it and purchase a lot, whereon they will build a commodious and substantial edifice suited to the requirements of their mission. Branches will then be established, the principal of which will be near the Battery, where young German emigrants will be cared for, advised and directed for their good. Such a mission is surely worthy the aid of all good men.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Brick Church—Addresses by Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. Henry C. Potter and Others.

Last evening the American Colonization Society held a public meeting at the Fifth-avenue Brick Church, in behalf of African colonization. Rev Dr. MURRAY presided, and, after the usual evening services, introduced Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, Secretary of the Society, who said that at the present time there are numbers of colored men in the South who desire to go out to Liberia, and all they ask is a little help. Many false statements had been made in regard to this colony, and in refutation of them he would read a few extracts from a letter received in October, 1868, from B. V. JAMES, a prominent resident of Liberia for a third of a century. Mr. JAMES, he said, in answer to the question put to him, Are we sending you too many emigrants? replies: "No, no, no, emphatically no! We need more emigrants, not less. New countries have to be peopled by emigration—cannot be by natural increase; especially in this degenerated state and condition of the world." In answer to the question, Has there been a frightful mortality among the emigrants recently sent to Liberia, he replies: "Mortality in Africa is no greater than that which occurred in the early settlements of the American colonies, even in those places which are now considered the most unhealthy parts of your God-given and God-blessed land." In answer to the question, Is there an extensive and increasing disposition among the new emigrants to return to the United States? he replies: "Some people, white as well as black, are not content anywhere; they would find fault in heaven, if possible! How many people in happy New-England, break up and sell out, and go far West and to the golden regions of California, and after staying a few years, come flying back to their old home, full of abuse of the fine countries or places that had allured them away from the former places of their abode. So is it here with some of the new and some of the old comers. The industrious and prudent emigrant, soon as he gets through the fever, looks around and seeks for something to do to support himself and family. If successful, and he generally may be if he really desires employment, he becomes contented and settles down and becomes a good citizen, while the shiftless, lazy emigrant shuffles about from pillar to post, and after awhile concludes he cannot live in the country. If he has not got money to carry him back to the United States, he contrives to get up some fabulous story about his sufferings and sends the same off to his friends, which generally finds more sympathizers than the story of the good, honest emigrant who only asks his friends in the United States for a penny now and then to help him and his family over a hard place."

These statements, he said, were confirmed by Hon. ABRAM ANSON, who was in Liberia for three years, and who declared the colony to be in a flourishing condition, its soil to be fruitful, and its climate salubrious.

President WARNER, who went out with President ROBERTS, also confirmed these reports. About 20,000 persons had been sent out to Liberia by the Society, at a total cost of $2,000,000, or about $100 each. This was certainly cheap colonization.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER spoke next. He confined his argument chiefly to showing that as Africa is the native country of the colored race, it is the only place that they can feel at home and become developed. Here they are mere exotics. They never perfect themselves in any of the manlier arts, but do the work of women. We are called upon to assist such as desire it—and there are many of them who do—to leave this country and to settle in their own.

Rev. H. D. GANSE concurred in the sentiments expressed by Dr. POTTER. He said that just fifty years ago the first settlers left this country for Liberia. Now it contained 15,000 colonists and 600,000 souls. The natives are friendly to the colonists, the climate is salubrious and trade is flourishing. God had indeed opened out to us a means of doing good, not only to the colonists themselves, but to the native population. A great wrong would be done if it is neglected.

After a few remarks from Prof. EATON the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Hudson County, N. J., Avenues—The Question to be Decided at the Election To-Morrow.

To-morrow the voters of Hudson County, N. J., besides electing city and town officers, are to vote for or against the much-discussed "Avenue act," by putting on their tickets either "For avenues," or "No avenues." For several weeks the avenue question has been the subject of an animated and general discussion in private conversation, in public meetings, and in the Press, and the interest in it has become universal. It is agreed on all sides that the act is one of vast importance for a county which, in consequence of its geographical position, is manifestly destined to become one of the most populous and wealthiest counties of the United States.

For a proper understanding of the question, it is of some importance to distinguish well between this Avenue act which is now submitted to a popular vote and a "Boulevard act," which previously had been proposed, but which has never become a law, and which was totally abandoned when the present Avenue act was brought in. The two acts are entirely different affairs. The Boulevard act contemplated the construction of a costly boulevard, or an avenue devoted exclusively to pleasure. The Avenue act contemplates the widening, straightening, connecting and Macadamizing of the present crooked, narrow, unconnected ordinary country roads. The Boulevard act was earnestly opposed by many who are the foremost advocates of the Avenue act. Whatever opinion men may hold on the avenue question—and of course there are honest men on both sides—honest men cannot blame too severely the effrontery of the men who now appeal to the voters to vote down the Boulevard act. The men who circulate industriously misrepresentations with regard to this subject have been remonstrated with, and are not ignorant of the vast difference between the Boulevard act and the Avenue act; but they persist in their willful misrepresentations. The Avenue act, (inclusive of the proposed lines of the avenues,) before it became a law, met with general approbation and with no opposition whatever. On the 19th of February, 1869, the Board of Chosen Freeholders unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The bill meets with the hearty approval of the citizens of this county;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that said bill should be passed by the Legislature, in order that the end for which it was intended should be fully carried out as desired by the citizens of the County of Hudson.

The Common Council of Hudson City also passed, without a dissenting vote, a resolution urging on their representatives in the Senate and General Assembly of the State the speedy passage of the Avenue act. The act was then passed by the Legislature of the State in March, 1869, the Senator and five out of six members of Assembly from Hudson County voting for it. The execution of the act progressed as far as the filing of the maps in the office of the County Clerk. The opposition did not spring up until the final location of the lines, (which differ but little from the proposed lines.) The first opposition came from property-owners, who had been open and warm advocates of the act, but now turned against it because the lines of the avenues did not please them, and appeared to be not sufficiently profitable to their own property. They used all means within their reach to excite the people against it. We have already mentioned that they knowingly persist in misnaming this act a "Boulevard act." Ignorant men have been told, and are still being told, that their property will be taken without compensation. Tax-payers have been told that the construction of the road will entail the imposition of a heavy tax upon them, although the act provides that the expense shall be assessed upon the property benefited in proportion to benefit received; with the proviso that in case the cost exceeds the benefit, the excess shall be raised by general tax. Some of the opponents of this act have found in this proviso an "ingenious device" to saddle a large part, perhaps as much as one-half, of the expense of the avenues, upon the county; whereas this proviso was put in in accordance with a recent decision of the Court of Errors, that an assessment was illegal unless the benefit was equal to or greater than the cost, and every act of this nature must henceforth contain such a provision to make it valid. The proviso, therefore, by no means implies the obligation or necessity of a county tax, and it is the opinion of the most competent men that the cost of the avenues will not exceed, but be considerably below, the benefit received by the real estate, and that consequently there will be only assessments, and no county tax at all.

It was proposed to submit the ratification of the Avenue act to a vote of the owners of property along the line, who will have to pay, at all events, by far the largest share of the expense. But this was not done. An act was passed to submit the Avenue act to a vote of the people of the whole county, the opponents expecting, probably, that inasmuch as Jersey City and Hoboken, which contain nearly two-thirds of the population of the county, and have no immediate interest in the avenues, could be more easily influenced to vote against it, under the false impression that by voting for the avenues they would commit themselves to paying a large share toward the cost of the avenues in the shape of a county tax.

Few, if any of the opponents of the avenue act will deny that the proposed avenues must sooner or later be built. None will deny that the chief expense to be incurred—the purchase of the land and the removal of houses—will now be less than it will be at any subsequent period. The only alternative presented at the coming election is, therefore, this—comparatively cheap roads now, or much more expensive roads hereafter. A prominent property-owner in Hudson County well says: "Though the act may possibly be defeated by an unthinking public, its memory will live and the time be not far distant—not ten years, perhaps not even five—when its defeat will be deplored as a calamity to all our best interests, and when even its present opponents will wonder at their blindness. With the example of the older parts of New-York before our eyes, with its crooked, narrow streets, crowded to suffocation, we wonder at the want of foresight of its early residents, yet we are at the present time threatening to commit the same mistake."

CHRISTIANITY AND REFORM.

Addresses at Apollo Hall by Wendell Phillips, W. H. Channing, Lucretia Mott and Others.

A large audience assembled at Apollo Hall, last evening, to listen to what the "silver-tongued orator" from Boston, and other distinguished speakers, had to say on "Christianity and Reform." Mr. A. M. POWELL presided, and said that the meeting was held under the auspices of the Reform League of this City, an organization contemplating the abolition of caste and of capital punishment, the raising of the Indian, the promoting of the temperance cause and other good works. They were to consider that evening Christianity and its relations to reform, and he introduced Rev. W. H. CHANNING. Mr. CHANNING took Palm Sunday for his text, and spoke of its observance in the past. Alluding to the Pharisees and Sadducees of old, he said the same classes existed today in New-York, and they did not differ so much from those of the olden time. They could not understand the new idea of a republic promulgated the previous day, but he also hoped there were many present corresponding to the hopeful prophets of old. He spoke of his wandering over the City during the day. He saw on Fifth-avenue the crowds of well-dressed people, all stepping so lightly, so glittering and gaudy that one wondered if it was not a spectacle. He spoke of STEWART's marble palace. Was it not the type of the business ambition of New-York? He thought that it was impossible to carry out the sermon on the Mount in a marble palace. Either the Christian religion was a dream or the City today was a mockery of it. He alluded to a public square which was open to the rich but closed for the poor, and said that we must make habitable homes under healthful conditions for the poor. The young should seek to obtain wealth, but only as a means for improving humanity. In the word co-operation lay the solution of the great problems of the day. The destiny opening before the Republic of the United States was summed up in the word co-operation.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE said there was a vast moral distance between New-England and New-York. Here rascality hovered like the moth about a candle, yet there were also thoughtful people here. She considered it as necessary to reform as to form. If we did not constantly reform and transform, the enemy would deform us. Religion was the only real reforming agency. There was too much dancing, dressing and fashionable visiting in New-York. Simplicity should be cultivated here. Life was too short and too precious to be wasted. In morals all should be producers. Woman now was nothing but her toilet. To find her head was hard enough, but to find her heart was almost impossible. Simplicity in religion was also needed. There was too much metaphysical statement and too little Gospel. More Unitarian churches were needed. Let the cup of cold water which misery wants be their cup of communion. She thought America should be a hostelry of nations, but not a den of thieves. We should not refuse toleration to Rome though she refused it to us. In education we must admit no party views. The parent may instruct, the State must; neither priest nor prelate should be allowed to work harder to make subjects for Rome than we to make freedmen for the Son. Mrs. HOWE read her able essay from manuscript. At its close WENDELL PHILIPS came forward and remarked that the gas was escaping in the room; when we perceived it we opened the window; that was a transient remedy; the artist would stop the leak and that would be a cure. The difference between the Christianity of the Fifth-avenue and that preached from their platform was the difference between a transient remedy and a cure. On the average, he believed there was as much ordinary benevolence in the palaces of the avenue as anywhere else. The distinction was between a relief and a cure. They wished to relive an evil—the reformers, to cure it. Taking woman, the tendency under all civilizations had been to keep her in fetters, through the idea that, if let loose, she would do nothing but mischief. Christianity simply said, Away with plasters and crutches; build on human nature, and trust to the natural forces which God has set in motion. You would be surprised at the facility with which the machine would run. Mr. STEWART he considered an orthodox Christian; radical Christianity precluded the existence of marble palaces while there existed a Five Points. We required an immense capital to subdue and people this great continent. The difficulty was that the Church of the thirty-seven States did not breed virtue enough to handle all that capital. At present the devil had to supply the brains. Lord ERSKINE considered the jury-box the very Government of England; the ballot-box was the very Government of America. Mr. PHILIPS, after considering the working-women of this City and their distress, said they wanted a broad law that woman should have the same opportunity to earn her living that man had. The reform of Christianity was to do away with prejudices. Christianity was faith in the harmonious action of a principle. The speaker said the great evil of politics was that it destroyed self-respect and "lacked the character of a gentleman." This point he illustrated at some length, and then he considered society as the only platform where man and woman were treated as God made them, as equals. The god of society was honor. He did not consider woman an angel—not a bit of it; nor was she a bit better than man; but put them together and they were lifted. If woman did dirty herself by going into politics, it was none of his business. The disgrace of civilization was that there should be an ignorant or a starving man in the girdle of a Christian community. They should go down and lift up the rufuse timber.

LUCRETIA MOTT thought it a great error to consider the human heart as naturally depraved. What we needed was faith in the divinity of all men. At the close of her remarks the meeting adjourned.

Palm Sunday.

Yesterday being Palm Sunday was celebrated with special services in all the Catholic churches in this City, and after the morning masses were closed, each of the worshipers might have been noticed bearing in his or her hand a sprig of green. This event is commemorative of the triumphal entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem, shortly before His Passion, when, as is narrated in the twenty-first chapter of St. Matthew, the multitudes went before and followed, saying, "Hosanna to the Son of David; blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest, and a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees and strewed them in the way." The palms were distributed, not only at the early low masses, but during the high mass of the day, and in the vicinity of the Catholic churches the bearing of the palms was universal.

A Brooklyn Stabbing Affray.

MICHAEL DOWD, residing in Hick-street, near Mill, and JAMES GROGAN, residing in Luqueur-street, near Hicks-street, Brooklyn, had issued from a neighboring liquor saloon about 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, and being both intoxicated, naturally got into a dispute. GROGAN drew a knife in the heat of the argument and stabbed DOWD in the most brutal manner about the head and face. The knife entered his mouth on the right side and severed the upper from the lower jaw quite up to the ear. The left ear was almost entirely cut off. Dr. MCCAULEY dressed the wounds of DOWD, and had him conveyed to the Long Island City Hospital. GROGAN was immediately arrested.

A Young Lady Almost Burned to Death in Brooklyn.

Miss JENNIE CONNOR, aged seventeen years, residing at the house of her cousin, at No. 63 St. Felix-street, Brooklyn, was about to put a light to the kitchen stove, yesterday morning, when the sleeve of her dress suddenly caught fire. She screamed loudly for the servant girl, who was close at hand, but although a blanket was lying within reach the latter had not the presence of mind to throw it around her. The distracted victim thereupon rushed into the street, where her heartrending cries attracted the attention of Mr. JACOB BREIDSCHMIDT, who lives next door. He at once seized a feather bed and rushing out threw it upon and around her. By this means the flames were extinguished, but not until the unfortunate girl was so badly burned that it is doubtful whether she can recover, and should she live it is certain she will be [illegible] hands and arms.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29.852 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., April 4, 30.128 inches; minimum at 4 A. M., April 5, 29.440 inches; range, .688 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 44.1°; maximum at 4 P. M., April 9, 66.5°; minimum at 6 P. M., April 4, 33°; range, 33.5°. April 3, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .22 inch; April 4, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .43 inch; April 5, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M., to 12 P. M., amount of water, .87 inch; April 6, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 9½ A. M., amount of water, .17 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.69 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,613 miles.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge LEDWITH, JAS. HENNESSY and JOHN ALEXANDER were charged with stealing a pocket-book containing $3 from JOHN MILLER, No. 430 East Sixteenth-street, on Saturday evening. It appeared that about 12 o'clock on the night in question the complainant was passing through First-avenue, and when at the corner of Eighteenth-street, the prisoners attacked him, and seizing him by the throat, took the money from his pocket. Resistance on his part provoked a furious attack from the prisoners, who beat him so severely as to render him insensible. They were subsequently arrested, and were committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

The delegates of the Hildise-Union yesterday elected the following officers: John H. Bieling, President; Wm. Holdman, J. Duerscheid, A. L. d'Espies, Vice-Presidents; J. Amuel, Recording Secretary; B. H. Zehden, Corresponding Secretary; R. Kisow, Financial Secretary; Theobald Frohwein, Treasurer.

At the meeting of the German-American School Club of the Sixteenth Ward, at No. 111 Seventh-avenue, yesterday afternoon, Dr. HARTWIG GERCKE made an address on reading the Bible in the public schools, which, he said, was opposed to religious liberty and was altogether wrong.

The fair of the Morning Star Sunday-school, which closed at Apollo Hall Saturday night, was a very successful affair. The amount thus obtained is to be devoted to the erection of a new chapel, for which still more funds are required.

The German Arbeiter-Union of this City gave its sixth and last entertainment of the season at the New-York Casino, in East Houston-street, last evening. It was very well attended by the members of the Union and their families, and was quite a pleasant affair. Mr. SIEGFRIED MEYER delivered an address on "Labor Statistics," which was succeeded by a musical entertainment.

LOUIS APPEL last evening ejected THOMAS SLEVIN from his lager-beer saloon, No. 674 Third-avenue, and in doing so threw him upon the side-walk, inflicting a severe scalp wound. APPEL was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house.

Last evening Officer JONES, of the Twentieth Precinct, was shot in the ankle by the accidental discharge of his pistol by its dropping out of his pocket while on post.

The body of an unknown drowned man was found last evening in the North River, at the foot of Desbrosses-street. It was secured by the Fifth Precinct Police and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN.

A man of respectable appearance obtained board on Friday with Mrs. BARR, at the corner of Main and Front streets. He remained all night, and in going out on Saturday morning took with him a suit of black clothes and a silver watch valued at $60, belonging to Mr. BARR. The boarder left behind him a carpet-bag containing rags. He was about five feet eight inches high, and had black side whiskers and moustache.

THOMAS H. SMITH, of No. 2,494 Fulton-avenue, complained on Saturday that his son-in-law, JAMES H. CAULFIELD and his daughter EMILY, had robbed him of a trunk containing wearing apparel to the value of $75. The accused were taken before Justice WALSH, who adjourned the hearing till the 13th inst.

Four fires took place in Brooklyn yesterday. The only one of any great consequence was that which occurred at 7 P. M., in a one-story frame building, corner of Ewen and Johnson streets, E. D., occupied as a millinery-store by Mr. CHARLES LITCH and owned by Mr. PHILIP MOUR. The damage to stock is estimated at $1,000, and that to the building at $500 more. The stock is insured in the Citizens' Company for $550.

LONG ISLAND.

The Fashion Race Course, which was reported to have been cut up in lots and held for sale, has been leased for a term of five years to the owners of the New-York horse market, Messrs. SAUNDERS & SON, who will immediately put it in condition for the Spring races. They have offered eight prizes, aggregating $11,500, to be trotted for on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of May.

Burglars were at work in West Flushing Friday night or early Saturday morning. They entered the dwelling of JOHN MANN, and made a clean sweep of all they could lay hands on which was of a portable nature, including jewelry, silver-ware and the finest quality of clothing.

The following are the newly-installed officers of Hempstead Division S. of T. No. 375: Andrew H. Weeks, W. P.; Thomas B. Hogan, W. A.; Rebecca Tasker, R. S.; E. S. Willets, A. R. S.; Thomas F. Gilbert, T.; J. Seymour Snedeker, F. S.; Sam. M. Pine, Chap.; Albert Lossee, Con.; F. A. Brunel, A. Con.; Thomas Willis, J. S.; John Hamlel, Jr., C. S.

NEW-JERSEY.

In Rahway the election for city officers takes place to-morrow. No nomination for Mayor has yet been made by the Democratic Party, and JOHN C. CODDINGTON, the Republican candidate and present incumbent, will doubtless be elected.

Coroner CRANE held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of THOMAS FINNIGAN, aged five years, who was drowned on Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, at the Weehawken Docks. His father has charge of the docks, and resides on a steam tug, which is anchored there, from which the boy fell overboard. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

The report recently published by a City paper to the effect that a burglar had been shot in Passaic, and secretly buried in Paterson after an inquest was held over his remains, turns out to be a shameless hoax. Dr. KENWORTHY, the President of Passaic village, who was charged with having secreted the evidence of the "murder" to screen a respectable citizen from punishment, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice SIMMONS to answer the suspicions that rumor had cast upon him. An investigation proved that there was no foundation whatever for the reports, and the prisoner was honorably discharged.

Yesterday Mayor SAWYER, of Hudson City, in view of the charter election of the new consolidated city to-morrow, has appointed twenty-five special policemen, and directed that they, as well as the regular force, shall be at the poles at 6½ on Tuesday morning, and remain until the vote shall have been declared. The force is instructed to allow no person to vote unless having a right so to do, and that no one be allowed to repeat, and any one so doing is to be arrested and locked up in the Police Station. Any policeman found conniving at or suffering illegal votes to be cast, will be dismissed the force.

Last evening Officer LUDWIG, of Hudson City, was attracted by the screams of a woman in the residence of FRITZ DYPER, and on entering the house discovered him in the act of beating his wife. On endeavoring to arrest him, DYPER, it is alleged, let loose a large dog, and, arming himself with a knife, he and the vicious animal kept the officer at bay till the arrival of Officer MCDOUGALL. Both officers, after some trouble and danger, disarmed DYPER, and conveyed him to the Police Station to await a hearing this morning.

Last evening a breach occurred in the Morris Canal in the neighborhood of Sussex-avenue, Newark. The rush of water into the streets caused a good deal of commotion among the citizens, but fortunately a large sewer was open in the vicinity, which carried away the surplus fluid and thus prevented much damage. It is thought that the accident will interrupt traffic for a few days.

Last evening PARTICK BLAKE, while intoxicated, smashed nearly thirty saloon windows on Springfield-avenue, Newark. He was arrested in his career by some firemen who conveyed him to the engine-house, whence he shortly escaped. A chase then ensued, which was participated in by the Police, firemen, loafers and *gamins* of the city, causing much excitement. A funeral cortége which was passing was completely disorganized by the pursuers. Finally BLAKE was hunted down and locked up in the Police Station.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 9.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened quiet. The following table shows the course of the market for Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	93¾	93¾
Consols for account	94⅛	93⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	90⅝	90⅞
United States 5-20s, '65, old	90⅛	90⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	89½	89⅛
United States 10-40s	86¾	86¾
Illinois Central Railroad shares	114	113¾
Erie Railroad shares	21	21
Atlantic and Gt. Western shares	28¾	28¾

PARIS, April 9.—The Bourse opened dull and closed declining; Rentes opened at 73f. 70c., and closed at 73f. 47c.

FRANKFORT, April 9.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened flat at 95¼ for the issue of 1862, and closed active, but unchanged.

LONDON, April 9.—Whale OIL firm. Linseed CAKES firm. SUGAR quiet, both on spot and afloat. Calcutta LINSEED quiet and steady. Linseed OIL quiet and steady. TALLOW quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—2 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady, and closed quiet. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11⅛d., and Middling Orleans at 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to yesterday, since the last report, were 27,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 7s. 9d.@7s. 10d. ₱ cental for No. 2 Red Western. PROVISIONS—Pork firm. PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, April 9.—COTTON opened and closed quiet, both on spot and afloat.

BREMEN, April 8—Evening.—PETROLEUM opened and closed flat at 6 thalers 24 groats.

HAMBURG, April 8—Evening.—PETROLEUM opened and closed flat at 14 marc bancos, 8 schillings.

ANTWERP, April 9.—PETROLEUM opened quiet at 52½f. for Standard White, and closed quiet at 52¼f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 9.—EXCHANGE on New-York, 1-10 premium. FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull, speculative and unsettled at 73¾c.@73⅞c. for No. 2, and 73¾c.@73⅞c., seller for May; other grades dull and lower; afternoon irregular at 73⅛c. for cash, and 75¼c.@75⅜c. seller for the last half of the month. CORN dull and lower; No. 2 at 75c.@76c.; new sales, 79c.@80c., seller for May; afternoon dull; No. 2 at 76c. cash; 79c. seller for May. OATS dull and lower; No. 2 at 38c., stored, and 38c.@38¼c. seller for the month. RYE dull; No. 2 nominally at 70c.@72c. BARLEY inactive and neglected. HIGHWINES dull at $1. Mess PORK moderately active, firm and advanced 25c.; sells at $27 50. LARD quiet, and steady at 15¼c. Sweet-pickled HAMS 15¾c. MEATS very firm at 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Rough Sides, 14c.@14¼c. for Short Rib Middles, loose. Beef CATTLE steady and firm at $3 25@$8 12½ for Common to Extra Smooth. Live HOGS firm at $8 30@$9 25 for Common to Choice. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally at 22¼c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Red at $1 03@$1 06; No. 1 do., $1 12@$1 15; No. 2 White, $1 07@$1 10. CORN heavy; choice Yellow, in bulk, at 81c.; White, 82c.; Yellow, sacked, 89c.; choice White, 90c. OATS heavy at 51c., in bulk; 55c.@56c., sacked. BARLEY and RYE—Nothing done. WHISKY heavy at $1 02. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $27 50@$28. Bulk MEATS—Dry-salted Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16½c. LARD firm at 15¼c.@15½c. Beef CATTLE steady at $5@$7 75 ₱ cwt., gross. Live HOGS dull at $7 25@$9 12½. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 9.—COTTON in fair demand and prices firm; Middling, 23¼c.; sales, 5,000 bales; net receipts, 2,191 bales; coastwise, 17 bales; total, 2,208 bales; exports, to the continent, 1,600 bales; to France, 3,065 bales; coastwise, 840 bales; stock, 179,376 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 20; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5 25. CORN active and advanced; White and Yellow, $1 10. OATS—Prime Western, 64c.@65c.; Ohio River, 62c. HAY—Prime, $23. Mess PORK, $29 25@$29 50. BACON buoyant; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. Sweet-cured HAMS, 18c.@18½c. LARD, 15¾c.@16c. Keg, 17¾c.@17½c. SUGAR—Prime, 11¼c.@11¾c. MOLASSES—Prime, 70c. WHISKY, 92½c.@$1 05. COFFEE unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 123¾. Sight EXCHANGE on New-York, ⅛ ₱ cent. premium. GOLD, 112¾.

OSWEGO, April 9—Evening.—FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 1,700 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White; $7@$7 25 for Double Extra, chiefly at the outside quotations. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 15; Choice White Canada, $1 45. CORN firm but quiet at $1 03. BARLEY nominal. CORN-MEAL, $2 25 for bolted, $2 15 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70, ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—18,300 bushels Wheat, 5,550 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, April 9.—FLOUR easy and little doing. WHEAT in better local demand; sales, 4,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, about 95c., in store. CORN quiet and scarce; small sales of Old at $1, in store; New at 98c., on the track. OATS nominal at 53c. Other articles dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES—Prime held at $1. Live STOCK receipts of the week—5,282 Beeves, 480 Cows, 8,684 Hogs, 2,384 Sheep, 218 Horses. Beef CATTLE steady at 7¼c.@8¼c. for Fair to Extra, closing firm, with yards well cleared. HOGS firm and unchanged. SHEEP—Nothing doing, and yards cleared.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—COTTON firm and stock scarce; Middling Upland at 23¼c. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron at $27. FLOUR in fair demand, and prices well maintained; Superfine, $4 35@$4 70; Extras, $4 87½@$5 12½; North-western and Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 25@$5 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 65; Fancy, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 34@$1 36; White, $1 40@$1 55. RYE steady at $1 05. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, $1 09@$1 10. COFFEE—More doing; Rio, 14¼c.@17¼c., gold; Laguayra, 18¼c., gold; SUGAR firm at 10¼c.@10¾c. for fair and good refining. MOLASSES unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 05@$1 06 for iron-bound.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales of Choice at $1 60, the extreme figure. LEGAL TENDERS, 90. Minining SHARES during the week have been active, but irregular; Gould & Curry dropped to $195. The following were the closing prices: Alpha, $16; Belcher, $30; Bullion, $7; Choilar, $31; Confidence, $37; Crown Point, $25; Empire Mill, $25; Gould & Curry, $230; Hale & Norcross, $141; Imperial, $43; Kentuck, $85; Occidental, $15; Ophir, $24; Overman, $82; Savage, $52; Sierra Nevada, $8; Yellow Jacket, $50.

ALBANY, April 9.—WHEAT quiet. RYE very firm and quiet. Nothing doing in CORN. Market for BARLEY weak; sales on cars of No. 3 Two-rowed State at 70c. OATS firmly held at 66c., with buyers at 65c. The market for BEEVES rules strong, with 500 head more received so far than last week; prices are fully ¼c. higher. The supply of SHEEP is very light and prices ¼c. higher than last week. Nothing doing in HOGS.

LOUISVILLE, April 9.—COTTON steady; Middling, 22c. FLOUR, $5. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 20. CORN, 95c. OATS, 63c. RYE, 90c. Mess PORK, $28. BACON—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD, 16c. HAMS, 18¾c. TOBACCO—Sales, 232 hhds.; $5@$7 50 for Trash to Lugs; $8@$24 52 for Low to Good Leaf.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—FLOUR, RYE and BARLEY nominal. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 at 80c., and No. 2 at 73¼c. OATS firm; No. 2 at 42c. CORN dull, at 68c. for New. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, April 9.—Spirits TURPENTINE, with reduced stock and light receipts, firm at 42¼c.@44c. RESIN firm; Strained, $1 60. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $1 50. COTTON—Nothing doing for want of stock.

MEMPHIS, April 9.—COTTON—Middling, 23¼c.; receipts, 457 bales; exports, 309 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $4 50. CORN, $1@$1 02. OATS, 65c. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 16¾c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 11c.; Sides, 15¼c.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—FLOUR and GRAIN quiet and unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 22c. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. WHISKY steady at $1. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged but less inquiry, holders generally firm at full rates.

BOSTON, Mass., April 9.—COTTON—Lower grades have advanced; Middling, 24c.; sales, 200 bales; receipts coastwise, 1,675 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 9.—COTTON dull; more sellers than buyers; Middling, 22c. asked; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 853 bales; exports coastwise, 269 bales; stock, 42,668 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., April 9.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 1,060 bales; exports coastwise, 308 bales; stock, 51,430 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 9.—COTTON quiet and firm; good Ordinary, 18¾c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 642 bales; exports coastwise, 147 bales; stock, 27,075 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 9.—COTTON dull and prices unchanged; Middling, 22c.; net receipts, 655 bales; stock, 16,301 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., April 9.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; sales, 30 bales; receipts, 14 bales; stock, 2,559 bales.

[Advertisement.]

TEN POUNDS.—A physician up-town declared that Holmes' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph has removed so much care and anxiety from the mind of his wife, that she has actually gained ten pounds in weight. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemania	April 12	New-York	Hamburg.
Atalanta	April 13	New-York	London.
Idaho	April 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	April 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	April 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 16	New-York	Glasgow.
The Queen	April 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	April 16	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	April 14	New-York	Havana.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Allemania*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. L. H. Wildes and 2 children, Dr. T. Y. Kenne, wife, son and servant, W. A. Shears and wife, W. Shears, T. B. Nathans, Mrs. M. M. McSloy, Mrs. Kahn, Mrs. Fewclothes, J. Clinton Hall and wife, Mrs. Edstrum, Mrs. Dora Cameron, Miss Victoria Cameron, D. Edgar, D. A. Close, D. C. Reynolds, J. G. Disney, B. Ryan, J. J. Dowell, S. M. Pritchard, J. H. Huntley, S. Lesser, S. Miller, H. Lewers, B. Grileshire, Lewis Gans, Robt. Talmie, J. G. Wallis, T. P. Jenkins, M. Rosengard, N. Wassilieff, and 23 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 21 | Sun sets.... 6 35 | Moon sets. 3 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 22 | Gov. Island. 4 11 | Hell Gate.. 5 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 10.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool March 26, Queenstown 27th, Halifax April 6, via Boston 9th, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah 61 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Ravensburne, (of Hartlepool,) Cook, Hiogo, Japan, Dec. 5, with tea to order. Passed Anjier Dec. 30, Cape of Good Hope Feb. 4, and crossed the equator March 8, in lon. 31 14; was becalmed 2 ds. off the Cape, and had strong winds [illegible] to Bermuda, and from thence northerly gales.

Bark Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, Barbados 17 ds., with sugar to Henry Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Lebanon, Delay, Chesapeake Bay 4 ds., with lumber for Gardiner, Me.

Brig Talbot, (of London,) Simpson, Macelo March 4, and Pernambuco 8th, with sugar to Miller & Jones—vessel to Howland & Aspinwall. Crossed the equator March 10, in lon. 35, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and from thence N. W. gales; April 2, off Cape Hatteras, in a gale from S. E. [illegible]

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Baltimore, with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. M. M. Freeman, Hawes, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Annie Amsden, (of Provincetown,) Bangs, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to E. Crowell. Was been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Schr. Hattie, Carter, Satilla River, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to D. C. Ripley & Co.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Emma S. Shaw, Shaw, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Ida Le Blanc, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Harris, St. Martin's 18 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Alquissar, Thompson, Virginia, for Gardiner, Me.

Schr. J. D. Sawyer, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

Schr. David Currie, Burrill, Virginia, for Fairhaven.

Schr. Ellen Turner, Turner, Virginia.

Schr. John Twy, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Collins, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Herbert, Gould, Gloucester.

WIND—At sunset, light, S., cloudy.

Below.

Bark Soli Deo Gloria, (N. G.,) Wienandt, Newcastle, Eng., Feb. 15, with iron to Funch, Edye & Co.—By pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, Liverpool Jan. 17, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 10.—Arr. steamer Marathon, from Liverpool; bark Axle, Gottenburg; brigs J. H. Dillingham, Palermo; Almoda, London; Orion, Port-au-Prince; Sullivan, Matanzas; George Amos, Savannah; schrs. Melita and Emeline, Ponce; Mary Louisa, St. Marys; White Jewel; Ralph Souder, Savannah; Annie Leland, Cienfuegos; Windward, Matanzas; ships Mary Goodell, Shields; Sagamore, New-York; barks Bloomer, Gottenburg; Trovatore, Messina; brigs Lewis L. Squires, Messina; Unicorn, Surinam; Ebelina, Arroyo; Clifton, Porto Rico; Ceylon, Cardenas; Scotland, Sagua; Port, Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 10.—Arr. steam-ship South Carolina, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Manhattan, for New-York; Falcon, Baltimore; schr. William Fales, Wilmington, N. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, April 9, 8 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Charles Shearer, Salem for Virginia; Jas. M. Vance, Philadelphia for Boston; Mary A. Rowland, New-Bedford for Belfast.

Arr. and sld. ship Cleopatra, New-York for St. John, N. B.; brig Neptune, Baltimore for Portland; schrs. Arizona, Matanzas for Boston; Mail, do.; P. Chase and Cicero, Elizabethport for Boston; Delaware, Elizabethport for Portsmouth; Porto Rico, Elizabethport for Salem; W. H. Sargent and Leader, Port Johnson for Boston; M. R. Tyler, Port Johnson for Salem; E. English, Baltimore for Boston; W. A. Crocker, Philadelphia for Boston; Boston, Hoboken for Boston; Helen Mar, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Lake, New-York for Boston; Olive Avery, New-York for Boston; Nellie, New-York for Boston; Joseph Ames, Vinalhaven for New-York; S. & E. Corson, Boston for Philadelphia; Racine, for Dartmouth; Margaret Reinhart, Dartmouth for Georgetown, D. C.; E. & L. Mart, Philadelphia for Boston; Billow, [illegible] for Portland; Venilla, Baltimore for Bangor.

Sld. brig E. P. Swett; schrs. Clara Jane, Wm. Wallace, Chas. Shearer, George S. Fogg, E. A. Higgins.

8¾ A. M.—Clear and calm.

Spoken, &c.

Crest of the Wave—ship, from Liverpool for Baltimore, April 7, lat. 39 40, lon. 70 35.

Rifleman—Br. bark, from Yokohama for Boston, March 2, lat. 2 50 S., lon. 22 50.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, March 24, bark Western Sea, for Boston next day; schr. Fred. Spofford, disclg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, April 10.—The steam-ship Anglia, from New-York, has arrived.

LORD & TAYLOR

ANNOUNCE A GENERAL REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK, COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 11.

In view of the extraordinary inducements that will then be offered, we request from our regular patrons, and the public generally, an inspection of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

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OFFERS HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF

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MOURNING GOODS,

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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES,

PARISIENNES, HENRIETTA CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH, FRENCH POPLINS, CHALLIES, IRON GRENADINES, BLACK ALPACAS, BUFFALO AND BEAVER BRANDS; BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, FROM $1 25 TO $5 PER YARD; CRAPES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, SECOND MOURNING GOODS, FRENCH PERCALES, PIQUES, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

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GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

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LEONARD S. BALLOU'S "NEW YOKE" SHIRTS, made to order at New-York Mills at $36 per dozen, "HAND MADE." Send for printed directions for measurement.

NOTICE.

Send for your orders direct to us. The "NEW YOKE" SHIRT is not sold in the stores; all offered for sale are counterfeits, and not any of the shirts are genuine unless stamped LEONARD S. BALLOU, Agent.

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